HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,517—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1895.

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER.
4oz., 2d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
2 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th Oct.
M. CALEDONIA	7526	W. R. Andrews	2nd Nov.
V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
M. CALEDONIA	7526	W. R. Andrews	14th "
V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
H. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th "
M. CALEDONIA	7526	W. R. Andrews	25th "
V.L. GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Shenton	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th "
L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
V. L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
M. CALEDONIA	7526	W. R. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMMERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,101	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, OR BRINDISI	Rs. 601	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersman	3,912	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

To TRIESTE OR VENICE	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bolien	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Oct. 21, 1895

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,083 Tons, Captain NICHOLLS, will SAIL on or about the 1st Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 26th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th October, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, and Karrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 31st October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 31st October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about the 26th October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying th foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

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1896
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Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
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All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
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Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, the postage will be 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to "E. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

STEEL PIANOS.
MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig, THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has be enuilding overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,
for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).
THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).
THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.
Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BUY YOUR BLANKETS EARLY.
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW STOCK.
BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.
AUSTRIAN STRIPED WOOL BLANKETS, sold singly.
50 by 70 inches, Rs. 3-8 each; 60 by 80 inches, Rs. 10-0 each.
50 " 70 " " 6-0 " 80 " 100 " " 12-0 "
54 " 75 " " 6-0 " 80 " 100 " " 14-8 "
60 " 80 " " 6-12 "
REAL AUSTRIAN BLANKETS, very soft finish; sold singly: 60 by 80 ins., Rs. 14-8 and 18-8 each; 70 by 90 ins., Rs. 25-8 each.
FANCY COTTON BLANKETS, sold singly. Fancy striped colours, 50 by 70 ins., Rs. 2-14 each; 60 by 80 ins., Rs. 5-14 each.
COTTON BLANKETS, with pretty striped borders, of the purest finished cotton, very thick but soft quality; this blanket is very suitable for Indian use, being light in weight, yet containing warmth.
Plain White with border, 55 by 78½ inches, Rs. 4-12 each.
Grey and fawn " " 55 " 78½ " " 5-4 "
WHITE YORKSHIRE BLANKETS, sold in pairs.
48 by 68 inches, Rs. 6-0 per pair; 66 by 86 inches, Rs. 11 per pair.
54 " 76 " " 7-14 " " 80 " 100 " " 17 "
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
DRESSMAKERS,
COSTUMIERS,
MILLINERS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON ARE BEING RECEIVED WEEKLY.
BOMBAY.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,
PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
14, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCH OFFICES:
31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
2, TULPSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM.
40, RUE DE MALINES, BRUXELLES.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:
"METZIAH, LONDON."
"FRIDLANDER, BIRMINGHAM."
A B C CODE USED.
IS OPEN TO RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS AND ALL PRECIOUS STONES. HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN, AND IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC CASH OFFERS WILL BE MADE.
GOODS CAN BE CONSIGNED DIRECT OR THROUGH ANY LONDON BANK.
REFERENCES CAN BE OBTAINED AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., LONDON, OR BRANCHES IN INDIA.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
SIMON LEHMANN & Co., BANKERS, PARIS.
AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
GEBRUDER STERN, BANKERS, HANAU, GERMANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Wiemann	1,746	30th October.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th October, 1895.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Philharmonic Society, will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5-30 P.M.
D. MACDONALD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees Twenty-five per Share will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 28th October (current) between the hours of 12-30 P.M. and 2-30 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of Share Certificates.
Application for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esqr., C. I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 21th October, 1895.

NOW READY,
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY (FIRST EXTRA) MEETING, 1895.
9TH AND 16TH NOVEMBER.

A SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 25 will COVER ENTRANCE to Grand Stand for all Extra Meetings except "Steeplechase." Daily Tickets, Rs. 5. Ladies free. There will probably be seven or eight days' Extra Races during the season.
Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will please have their names registered at the Office, Sisatar Road, Tardeo.
TOM. LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
25th October, 1895.

THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT AND TRADING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 9 per cent., per annum for the quarter ending 30th September, 1895, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, at 91, Meadow Street, from and after SUNDAY, the 27th October, 1895, on production of Share Certificates.
By order of the Directors,
RAGHUNATH MAKUND & Co.,
Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.
91, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th October, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section [illegible] Subsection 12 of the Municipal Act III of 1888, the undersigned Commissioner will begin on the 4th November to REVISE the LIST of Persons appearing to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll prepared under Subsection 1 of the aforesaid Section, and he will for this purpose hear between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruikshank Road, Fort, between the 4th and 16th November, both days inclusive, the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under Subsections 3, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st proximo.
P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th October, 1895.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay as to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Cargoes and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....As. 4.
Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 550 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE LIFE. COMPANY.
FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.
New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.
LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.
All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered
The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.
Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.
Further particulars may be had on Application to
BOMBAY:—
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., Rammum Street. BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT, D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND A CONFECTIONER'S FURNITURE, PIANO, BYCICLE, JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WATCHES, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, some household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round, writing, dressing, washing, and dining tables, sideboards, mirror-door almyrahs, chest of drawers, semi-grand square piano in good order, cabinets, cloth presses, bycicle, pictures, double and single bedsteads, and a confectioner's furniture, consisting of glass jars, brass scale, lamps, ornaments, marble-topped tables and counter, writing table, mirrors, cupboards, and a small quantity of oilmanstores, &c., &c.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
45 gold and silver and American English, lever hunting and open-face watches will be sold suitable to purchasers.
8 pearl bangles.
3 diamond rings.
1 gold lookot.
2 gold chains.
1 gold brooch with coin.
5 ruby rings.
3 safya rings.
2 pearl necklaces.
1 ruby hoop ring.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, October 26, 1895. Auctioneers.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES.
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.
Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (BYCULLA), BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 11th November, 1895.
Printed Form showing the Time-Table and other information can be obtained on application by Letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.
NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

ESTATE BRIGADE-SURGEON T. B. W. P. JOHNSTON, Deceased.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late THEOPHILUS BOLTON WRIGHT PLUNKETT JOHNSTON of Pummer Hill, Bandon in the County of Cork, Ireland, Brigade-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Bombay Medical Service (retired) who died at Pummer Hill aforesaid on the 17th Day of December 1891, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to GEORGE ROBERTS JOHNSTON, one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
G. R JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1895.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, LUBRICATING MINERAL OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 16th November, 1895, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1896.
Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.
Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 16th October, 1895.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 160,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved local stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO
VIRAMJI, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 3,928,000 = ,, 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Strdar's (Palace) Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any Insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD:
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST,
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.
POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.
PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.
CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.
For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

"...THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the Constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
The Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant taro, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlement in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica, for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 30 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*
N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.
Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNI

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,479½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,276
Commercial B.	10,000	100	{ 100	{ 10, p. (	169
Ld. Mgn ...	15,000		75		
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	399

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	20	670	
Asseo-Indian ...	1,315	100	100	Nil	32	
Bijtaey S & W Co, Ld (Bobbay)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385	
Bombay Union-Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	20	850	
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	30	515	
Bombay Ne. Central India... Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	315	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,575	
Central India ...	1,000	500	500			
Cuina Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000 dvd Rs.	40	700	
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	40	915	
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	111	
Oyanaugh Mills	600	500	500	25	700	
Colaba Land & Mill Co	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	715	
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	50	650	
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	893½	
David Mill	1,000	500	500 dvd Rs.	30	480	
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,255	
Express	2,100	500	500 dvd	25	500	
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	553	
Hindustan ...	375	1,000	1,000	30	7.0	
Hing u ughat Mills	700	500	500	40	680	
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	705	
Hydershad ...	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,255	
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500 dvd Rs.	30	490	
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd...	700	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	20	500	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	710	
Jaffer Alli ...	800	500	500	Nil	225	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. Ltd ...	1,800	250	250 dvd Rs.	10	195 xd	
Jowras Baloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	40	1,090 xd	
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	200	200	12	190	
Kamdish ...	750	1,500	1,500	20	375	
Kwangsung Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900	
Kasha Mac-cunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	15	800	
Lyngah ...	2,500	100	100 dvd Rs.	10	215 xd	
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	945	
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	50	1,030	
Mahrse United	358	1,000	1,000	10	3,070	
Mahalxmee...	800	1,000	1,000		400	
Mahoob Shah Mills (G ni burga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct		
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000 dv Rs.	100	2,450	
Managon	5,000	250	250 dvd Rs.	6	175	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	70	3,280	
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 dvd	4	...	
Madhava Mills...	7,770	100	100	Nil	par	
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550	
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	465	
Presidency Mills Co Ltd	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385	
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	50	775 xd	
Rajon Mills	800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	50	1,000 xd	
Reay Reason ...	1,500	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	30	1,235 xd	
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610	
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000 dvd	50	825	
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	25	115	
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250 dv Rs.	13½	393½	
Sun Mills, Ld ...	2,000	350	350 dv Rs.	15	200	
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370	
Saradeshi Mills ...	475	500	500 dvd	15 pr ct	650	
Sassoon and Alliance ...	2,000	600	600 dvd	Rs. 30	850	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550	
Vyasl shanker Lakhmidas Indkor C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500	
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375	
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740	
Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	200	
Union Mills Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	...	905	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	5,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	999

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,750	100	100	15	375
Bank Bay Bathi ...	500	50	50	12½	40
Bithan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	10	128
Bombay & Barcelona Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	270
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	10	222
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,31	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co ...	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	260
Maharuee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Moke & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	82
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	105
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	80
Thacker & Co ...	2,000	500	500	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Tolaram Co...	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs11	271

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Printing Co Ld	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagar City Press ...	200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12½	150 xd
Maofy Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Broker Association ...	1,000	195	195	dv Rs12½	150 xd
Bombay Chronicle	2,400	500	500	18 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000 dv Rs	100	2,450
Managon	5,000	250	250 dvd Rs	6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs	70	3,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 dvd	4	...
Madhava Mills...	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	465
Presidency Mills Co Ld	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	50	775 xd
Rajon Mills	800	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	50	1,000 xd
Reay Reason ...	1,500	1,000	1,000 dvd Rs.	30	1,235 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	25	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250 dv Rs.	13½	393½
Sun Mills, Ld ...	2,000	350	350 dv Rs.	15	200
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Saradeshi Mills ...	475	500	500 dvd	15 pr ct	650
Sassoon and Alliance ...	2,000	600	600 dvd	Rs. 30	850
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vyasl shanker Lakhmidas Indkor C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	...	905

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-12
Mexican Dollars	"	nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces ...	"	14-1
Bar Silver	"	93-10
Gold Leaf	"	24
Bar Gold, English (touch)	"	27-14
Bar Australian	"	27-14
Bar Bombay	"	27-14
Bar Pekin	"	27-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	103-1
Three-and-a-half per cent 1903	105
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans ...	102
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ...	nom.
City of Paris Loan ...	nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	1101

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1 25-3 d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. do	6 Mo. do.	1s. 29-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
France ...	3 Do. do.	146½
Do.	6 Do. do.	146½
Calcutta ...	At sight	100-1
Do. ...	30 days'	1 15-16s.
Do. ...	60 days'	99-10
Madras ...	At sight	100 1-16
Do. ...	30 days'	99½
China ...	30 days'	191½

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. Sold by the Toilet, and also by Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Aryan Social Union meeting, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, "The Social Reform question of the Day," 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Amra, Mazagon, and Khedive entered, and the steamer Myrtledene left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Muscat, and Bushire, per extra s. s. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—Mr. David Gostling will deliver a lecture at the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m., to-morrow. Subject: "The Parable of the Marriage Feast."

ACCIDENT IN A TEA-SHOP.—Mahadu Narayen, while taking tea at a tea-shop, at Thakordwar, got a fit of coughing, and in the excitement accidentally fell into a large vessel of boiling milk, which scalded him severely about the right shoulder and arm. He is now a patient in the G. T. Hospital.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT POREBUNDER.—A private letter from Porebunder states that out of the total number of 58 accused persons in the riot case, 16 were discharged and 42 were committed to take their trial before the Special Officer. The latter discharged 11 prisoners, and the rest were sentenced to imprisonment as under:—Lala San to 44 years, one Kharwa to 17 months, another to 12 months, and the rest to terms varying from one to 10 months, five prisoners being sentenced to only 5 hours' imprisonment.

A MILKMAN'S POSSESSIONS.—Byroo Sithal, a milkman, residing in a room of a chawl at Gilder Street, made a complaint to the police that, while he and his wife were out to deliver milk to their customers, a big hole was made in the wall, which stood between his house and an empty room in the same building, and apparently someone had entered through it. A box had been broken open and valuables and cash, worth Rs. 2,358 all had been removed. The police enquiries are in progress.

ROBBING HIS NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sukia Bhugwanji, a Surti Lalia, was charged with theft of a coat, and a quantity of rice belonging to A. DeSouza, who lived next door to him. During complainant's absence, on Thursday afternoon, accused removed the coat and the rice. A Hindu, living opposite, saw him doing so, and arrested him on suspicion. The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—On Wednesday night owing to the storm a prow, belonging to Mathuradas Parshotam, laden with 30 tons of coal, belonging to Bapu Gasum, got swamped and sank alongside the s. s. Redine. The crew numbering six men got safe on board the steamer.—Another prow, belonging to Thackersey Mulji, laden with nine packages of sundry articles, sank alongside the s. s. Assyria. The crew got safe on the steamer, and the prow being pulled up, was towed ashore by the Port Trust steam-launch Sphinx.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	A. J. Pipe
Overture	Keler Bela
Selection	The Chieftain ..... Sullivan
Valse	Lullaby ..... Caroline Lowthian
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow ..... Paul de Locci
Lancers	The Duke of Fife ..... J. Wood

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 (weather permitting):—

The Connaught Lancers	D'Albert.
Overture	Cheval de Bronze ..... Auber.
Masken Polonnaise	Faust.
Selection from	Romeo and Juliet ..... Gounod.
Valse Espagnole	Nita ..... W. Williams.
Bacchus March	Zillman.
(Introducing the Celebrated Bacchanalian Song, "In Cellar Cool.")	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HINDU CALENDAR.—Mr. M. H. Jogosh has published as an accompaniment to his weekly paper, the *Satya-Mitra*, a synopsis of the principal events that have occurred during the past Hindu year. The editor, in presenting this little brochure to his readers, says that, in addition to a notice of several well-known Hindus, who have been honoured with titles at the hands of Government, there are in the calendar other items of general interest, such as the building and opening of schools, dharamsallas, temples, dispensaries, etc. Obituary notices of a few prominent Hindus, who died during last year, are also given. It is a small pamphlet very useful to the Hindu community.

THEFT OF A PIECE OF GOLD.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted one Khata Harnand, of theft of a piece of gold, of the value of Rs. 45-8, the property of his master, Chotoomull Cheddoo, a goldsmith, with whom the accused worked as a daily workman in his shop. On Wednesday last, the complainant leaving the accused and the piece of gold in his shop, went out on business. After the two minutes after his return, the accused asked his master's leave to go; but immediately after he had gone, the complainant missed the piece of gold. The accused did not return to the shop that day. He was searched for, but could not be found. The next day complainant arrested him as he was lying asleep in the room of an immoral woman. The accused afterwards made a statement to the police, and gave up the piece of gold which he had left with a goldsmith near Two Tanks. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A RETIRED CLOTH MERCHANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, commenced the trial of a case in which Goyal Sunderjee and Dyal Narayen Kalu were charged with breaking into the house of Goculdas Cooverjee, a retired cloth merchant, residing at Wadhi Gadi, on the 5th instant, and stealing ornaments and other property, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,662. It appeared that the complainant had business to go into the Fort on the 5th instant, and after locking the door of the room in which the property was kept, he handed the key to his wife, who was at the time in the room of his brother's widow. The theft appeared to have been committed immediately after. On his return home, he saw his boxes broken open, and his ornaments and monies gone. On searching the room of one Jamnabai, a relative of the complainant's wife, the police found a ruby and pearl ear-ring, which the complainant identified as his property. Further enquiry in the case was adjourned until the 29th instant.

DEATH OF SIRDAR BAHADOOR SHAIK EBRAHIM.—The public, more especially the Deccani Manomedan community, will be sorry to hear of the death of Sirdar Bahadoor Shaik Ebrahim, Honorary A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Lieut.-General Commanding the Bombay Army. This sad event took place at Baroda on the 5th instant, where the deceased was serving as Brigade-Major in H. H. the Gaekwar's army. The late Sirdar belonged to a family who have distinguished themselves in Government service, and was the eldest son of Sirdar Bahadoor Mahomed Shariff (deceased), of the 20th Bombay Native Infantry. The brothers of the Sirdar are Khan Bahadoor A. R. Hakum, L.M.S., Foreign Attachè to H. E. the Viceroy, Dr. A. G. Khan, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Establishment, and Khan Bahadoor M. H. Hakum, barrister-at-law, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay. The Sirdar had over thirty-three years' service. After taking his pension in the year 1883, he was appointed by the Maharajah of Baroda as Brigade-Major of his army in 1885, which appointment he held up to the time of his death. The Sirdar took part in several expeditions in Persia in 1855, and for his distinguished bravery he was awarded a medal and clasp. The Sirdar, like his father, although a Native officer, was buried with military honours through the kindness of the Maharajah. He leaves behind a widow, four sons, and two daughters to bemoan his loss.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Jamnadas Pranjivandas, Purbhoodas Purshotum, and Goverdhandas Masook were charged before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,603, the property of Harjivan Gordhandas, with house-breaking, dishonestly receiving stolen property, concealing, and disposing of the same, and with abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Velinker appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Mehta, pleader for the first and third accused respectively, the second accused being undefended. It appeared that the complainant and his wife, Kastoor, lived on the first floor of a house in Doka Street, the first accused being in the ground floor room. On Wednesday afternoon tenant the latter having locked the door of her room, Kastoor went out to see a sick man. The ornaments were then placed in two tin boxes, which were further secured in a wooden box, which had been fastened with a padlock. On her return home about an hour later, she found the lock on the door lying on the floor. She found the wooden box forced open, and the two tin boxes lying empty close by. Her clothes were lying scattered about the room. She shouted out, informing the neighbours of the theft, and made a report to the police. It appeared that about 4 p.m., on the same day, soon after the robbery, the three accused went to the shop of a goldsmith known to the second accused. The first accused represented to his goldsmith that he had sustained heavy losses in speculation, and very urgently wanted an advance of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 on the ornaments that were produced. The goldsmith not having so much money to advance, brought up on the scene a Marwaree of his acquaintance, who agreed to make the advance on following morning. The accused agreed to wait till then, and by arrangement the ornaments were allowed to remain with the Marwaree. The same night, however, the police visited the shop of the Marwaree, who gave up the ornaments to them, and they were identified by Kastoor and her husband. After the examination of several witnesses, the enquiry was adjourned, the magistrate declining to admit any of the accused to bail.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—Mr. Muncherjee Hoosbungjee Jagosh has just published his annual calendar in Gujerati, embodying a large amount of general information more particularly relating to Parsis. A brief sketch of the principal events of the past Parsi year is given, the chief items being as usual confined to charitable benefactions, which amount to sixteen lakhs of rupees. The most prominent donors of charities are the well-known Petit family, headed by Sir Dinsal Manockjee Petit, who has contributed Rs. 5,18,000; Bai Motabai Wadia, Rs. 3,00,000; Dinshaw M. Petit, Esquire, Rs. 2,70,000; the late Mr. Framjee D. Petit, Rs. 25,000; and Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Rs. 21,000. Adding the bequests made soon after the death of Mr. Framjee Petit, namely, Rs. 4,07,000 to those already contributed by the family, the total amount comes to Rs. 9,09,742. Messrs. Hormusjee and Merwanji, sons of the late Mr. Maucherji Framji Kama, gave away Rs. 50,000 for building residential quarters for poor Parsis. Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, the Powries, the Athleas, and others have also contributed and awarded the total charities to sixteen lakhs of rupees. Benefactions established in outstations are also worthy of notice, such as Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chenoy of Hyderabad, Rs. 35,540; Mr. Dinshaw Bajonjee Toorkey, Rs. 11,114; Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Athleas, Rs. 28,255; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bhoora of Bulsar, Rs. 28,000; Mr. Curseejee Nusserwanjee Chenoy of Secunderabad, Rs. 22,000; and on the occasion of the death of Bai Behmunbai, sister of Shums-ul-ulma Dastoorjee Hoshungjee, the sum of Rs. 19,000, and on that of Dowager Lady Ruttanbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Rs. 14,000. The friend, and relations of the late Mr. Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy subscribed Rs. 29,000, etc. The Parsis have also built Towers of Silence, dharamsallas, medical dispensaries, schools, quarters for the poor Parsis, etc., the cost of which, if added to the sixteen lakhs above alluded to, would make the sum total of charitable benefactions to be twenty lakhs of rupees. A learned essay on the new year as observed in Persia in ancient times, and as observed in India by the present Zoroastrians, by Mr. S. M. Desai, of Nowsari, forms an appendix to the calendar. It is printed at the Wanrawae Press in clear type, and should be on the desk of every Parsi merchant and in every Parsee household.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. WARREN HASTINGS.

THE Royal Indian Marine Troopship Warren Hastings, under the command of Captain W. Chandler, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 23rd instant, with the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, consisting of 20 officers, 4 ladies, 24 warrant officers, 3 women, 8 children, 885 non-commissioned rank-and-file, 13 women and 26 children, and details consisting of 5 officers, 11 non-commissioned rank-and-file Europeans, 4 non-commissioned rank-and-file natives, 126 followers, 3 women, 4 children, and 7 officers' horses. The troops will disembark at Sassoon Dock to-day. The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, will be despatched to Deolali en route to Mhow this evening in three special trains. The European details will be attached to the Colaba Depot, and the natives to the 21st Bombay Infantry, pending disposal. The Warren Hastings experienced during the voyage strong winds and heavy sea. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Mortimer, Major and Mrs. F. C. Annesley and two sisters, Captains F. A. Wilkinson, C. F. Burton, W. B. Hickie, and S. Menzies; Lieutenant and Mrs. W. T. B. Brown, Lieutenant, A. C. Roberts and A. H. Turing, 2nd-Lieutenants R. C. Batt, B. G. Price, and W. Gaskell, L. K. Ireland, F. Bigg-Wither, C. R. Overton, G. D. Bruce, W. F. Sweeney, H. Walker, and L. G. T. Stone. Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. R. Bell of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Surgeon-Captain Donoghue, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Sanders and Surgeon-Captain Dixon, of the A. M. S.; Captain Davidson of the M. I. Staff; and Major Brown, of the Border Regiment.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF RS. 80,000.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed enquiry in the case in which Jethaboy Gulabjee and his son, Bhagwandas, cotton dealers, residing in the Fort, were charged, at the instance of Dewkabai, widow of Damodar Shamjee, with embezzling Rs. 80,000, belonging to her infant son. Mr. Mathowjee, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Brown for the accused.

Mr. Brown asked permission to call evidence for the defence before a charge was framed.

Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, solicitor, in his examination, said he had acted as solicitor to the Goculdas Cutliajee Bombay Cotton Press Company, and also to the accused. He produced two documents executed in his presence by Dewkabai on the 12th March last, attested by him. Dewkabai told him that she had lent about Rs. 70,000, but added that she would send the exact amount by Mervanjee Nicholson later on, because the account had been running for some time. He drew her attention to the deed of charge, and said that the security offered being insufficient, it was not proper to execute it. She replied she had confidence in the accused, especially as the first accused treated her son as his own. She also said "I know they are in difficulties now; but this first time they make money they are sure to return it to me. I have full confidence in them." She added that this was the reason why she had made further advances since the last adjustment in February, 1895, the further advances being two lakhs of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 75,000. She was accompanied by the second accused. Witness advised her to have a deed of partnership prepared (in addition to the deed of charge) in the commission the accused were entitled to in the press companies they managed, as an additional security in case they failed. She said she should do all that was right and proper. The correct amount forwarded through Nicholson was Rs. 75,000. On the 3rd March, when Dewkabai came with the deeds, witness had ready with him two engrossments of the deed of partnership and one of the deed of charge. He explained the deeds to her in Gujerati, which is her mother tongue. She executed the deed of partnership, and the accused the deed of charge. Witness attested the three documents. He offered her one engrossment of the deed of partnership, and the deed of charge, and told him to give them to Nicholson, which he did. Dewkabai appeared to witness to be an intelligent lady.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mathowjee, witness said that he had acted as solicitor in a matter in which the accused had raised Rs. 60,000 on certain property from Lulloobhoy Nanabhoy. The monies were used by the accused in starting a joint-stock company. It was a press company, which was agreed to be sold for one lakh of rupees. The articles of association were drawn up by him, and his firm's name appeared as solicitors to the company. He did not consider it to be his duty to inform the directors about the mortgage; he thought they were well aware of it.

Further inquiry in the case was adjourned till the 21st prox.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

SECOND Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season 1895-95. (Estimates generally up to 5th October). The appended statement compares area figures for the current year with average and the previous year. It deals with kharif crop and includes the rabi crops as far as it has been sown. The total area, 886,000 acres in British districts and Native States including Baroda, is 6 per cent. below last year, but 12 per cent. above average. The decrease is general, except in the Karnatak and the Gujarat and Karnatak States, the late rain for rabi sowing came rather late, it will not perhaps permit full sowings, and the area is likely to fall short of last year's figures.

Gujarat.—Area 48,000 acres, being 13 and 26 per cent. below last year and average respectively. Rabi sowings still continue, but absence of late rain will not allow full cultivation. In Broach, increase is mainly due to wheat lands being sown with sesamum, insufficiency of moisture for wheat being anticipated. In north, crop suffers from want of rain; in south, it is better, but immediate rain is wanted to ensure good yield.

Gujarat Native States.—Area 421,000 acres; 2 and 19 per cent. above last year and average respectively. Increase is confined to western half of Kathiawar and to "Other Gujarat States," where rain for sowing was favourable. Owing to deficiency of late rain, condition of crop is only fair as elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 184,000 acres. The small decrease below last year will disappear when complete information is received. The noticeable increase in Khandesh, due to good sowing rain and substitution of sesamum for hopelessly withered cotton, together with that in Sholapur which has occurred notwithstanding that rain for sowing came rather late, has not been sufficiently large to counterbalance the falling off elsewhere. Owing to deficiency of rain, Poona area is only half of last year's area. In north, the prospects of the crop are good, but in south they are only fair.

Deccan States, with 2,700 acres, have a fair crop.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. Reported area 51,700 acres, or slightly above last year and about 30 per cent. above average. Crop suffered from long break of fair weather in August, but September rain has improved prospects. Condition good to fair.

Karnatak States.—Area 14,900 acres, or about 21 and 14 per cent. above last year and average respectively. Condition as in the neighbouring British districts.

Konkan.—Area 31,100 acres, or 4·5 per cent. below last year and slightly above average. Heavy rain restricted sowings in Thana, while extension of rotation extented them in Ratnagiri but curtailed them in Kolaba. Condition mostly good.

Konkan States have 5,300 acres with a fair crop.

Sind.—Area 131,700 acres. Though nearly up to average, about 27 per cent. below last year. Scanty rain and unsteady inundation have curtailed the area. Young crop suffered for want of moisture. Adverse wind further affected the crop in Hyderabad. Condition good in Upper Sind Frontier and fair elsewhere.

Kairpur has 3,768 acres with a fair crop.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has a convenient way of disposing of her animal pets. When she is tired of her tigers, lions, vipers, and apes, she makes a handsome present of them to the "Museum," which is the official name for the Paris Zoo. Just before she left for Bordeaux a fortnight ago, Madame sent her Paul and Virginia, whose family name is ourang-outang, to that haven of rest, with the injunction that they must be very well cared for. Rumour at once had it that Madame had insisted upon her pets being fed daily on beefsteak, but the Museum authorities repudiate the statement, and declare that the apes are fed only on dates, figs, rice, grapes, biscuits, and bananas. A bowl of milk is occasionally added to this diet, but the apes are out-and-out vegetarians. It is a curious fact (says the *Westminster Gazette* that though Madame Sarah Bernhardt has sent pets by the score to the Museum she never visits them after they have been lodged there. Once she has made up her mind to part with one of her pets, to all of which she is most devoted while they are in her possession, she never sees the animal again. The leave-taking is gone through in private, and the creature departs to its new home and sees its former mistress no more. Occasionally a wild beast presented by Madame has given a good deal of trouble, through its ferocity, at its new home, but somehow Madame Bernhardt herself never has any difficulty with them. She believes that by the law of great kindness, and firmness just as great, any animal can be subdued; and hitherto her lions, tigers, apes, etc., have confirmed that principle, for she has never yet come to grief through them, though she treats them in the same way as ordinary mortals treat their pet dogs and cats.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I erred in writing to you some days ago on the Fonseca case. I should have followed the example of the general public in treating with contemptuous silence the silly and incoherent nonsense which "Truth" and the other sympathisers with Duarte's murderer have thought fit to lay before your readers as a substitute for argument in vindication of the man's innocence. Your correspondent in to-day's issue says we should pay head to "what" is said, and not to "who" says it. I have done so, and found, as I feel satisfied everybody else has found, their special pleading undeserving of a moment's serious consideration. All that they urge has been already urged,—I hope I may say it without offence to "Truth"—with more logic and more eloquence by the legal gentlemen who conducted Fonseca's defence. But, Mr. Russell's argumentation and Mr. Hemming's tactics failed to convince either judge or jury that the prisoner was not the man who administered the fatal pill. The verdict was unanimous; it was arrived at without any hesitation: it has been endorsed by the Bombay press; it has been approved by the Bombay public. My name would add no force to such a general consensus of opinion: it would,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GEMMED FINGER RINGS.—We have a very pretty collection of this form of ornaments. Some of the newest season's designs are particulary pretty. Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Opals, &c., of splendid quality. MARCKS AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

GREAT REDUCTION in PRICES on all Goods, New Price List fully Illustrated, Post Free. Xmas Goods every Mail, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

PATENT BONZALINE BILLIARD BALLS;—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Pri e. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is daily roasted and ground from selected Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. In unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 21, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE of very Valuable Household Furniture, at Alice Building, Hornby Row, opposite "Bombay Gazette" office, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

ON VIEW.—Dr. L. G. Mylne's very Valuable Furniture, Piano, &c., at "Malabar Castle" Ridge, Malabar Hill.

FANCY GLASS WARE., Flower Vases, Specimen Glass and Centrepieces in large variety.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT (under European Supervision) opp. Charni Rd. Station, Secondhand PIANOS in thorough order as good as new, for SALE or EXCHANGE.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.—Queen's Rd, Guitars, Mandolins, Violins, Banjoes, Harps, Aristons, Musical Boxes, Organs, Harmoniums, Pianos, &c., Tuned, Repaired and Renovated by an European Expert specially engaged by us.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Pali Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK. WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A good sound going CONCERN. Present Proprietor after working it successfully for 17 years is desirous of Retiring. Capital required about Rs. 15,000. Apply "EUROPEAN," care of this Office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in English, French and German. Good Bombay references. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

FRESH HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES and PONIES, suitable for Racing, Polo, &c. For Particulars apply to Mr. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road Stables, Byculla, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respects I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to a Hotel in Fort, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Grant Road Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—Choice assortment of wines and spirits supplied. Commodious rooms, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to MANAGER.

MACPHERSON'S HOTEL.—This well known Commodious, and most Central Hotel for European Visitors. Cuisine unsurpassable. Close to Public Offices, Churches, &c., and is in the midst of the Gymkhana.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest spot, Commanding extensive view. Now open for Visitors.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the DEWJEE STABLES of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

AFTER the apparent end of the S. W. monsoon, cyclonic disturbances have caused the weather at the Presidency to become unsettled again, and a good deal of rain has fallen during the past week. The collapse of the Cotton market in New York owing to speculative operations, followed by a sympathetic movement in Liverpool, caused our market for that staple to follow suit to some extent, and local consumers have been very small buyers this week; but a moderate arrival business has been reported for shippers' account at some reduction in rates. The usual moderate amount of business in Wheat and Seeds has been reported during the week in quiet or steady markets, and on about the previous basis of prices. Rates of Exchange, after declining slightly, became firm at an advance of 1-16d. on last Thursday evening's quotations, and close at this rise both for Bank and Private Bills, though the feeling has latterly been weak again. Money remains in superabundant supply. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. The Freight market closes quiet with rates unchanged; but charterers and agents find some difficulty in getting sufficient cargo for steamers about to sail. In Imports, large purchases were made as usual for the *Dewali*; but the demand has since fallen off, though rates generally remain steady.

MONEY.—Although the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday embraced two days less than usual, owing to the Bank having been closed for the *Dewali*, it showed the large diminution of 64½ lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 445½ lakhs, the principal item causing this falling off having been Private Deposits, from which, no doubt, in great measure in anticipation of the holidays, withdrawals aggregating 69¼ lakhs took place. Money in the open market was as plentiful as ever, and in but slight demand for trade requirements generally, the bank's Rates having shown again some decrease in Loans, while the increase in Bills Discounted was only slightly more than was disclosed by the previous Return. In Government Deposits there was a material increase at the Bank's head office, and a small falling off at the branches, the net amount by which the Cash Balance was increased by this item having been 8½ lakhs.

There has, meantime, been no change in the monetary position, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On the re-opening of the Banks on Monday morning after the holidays, the feeling in the market was weak, and quotations were 1 11-16 to 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 3-4d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar having been early afoot, and Mercantile Bills scarce, rates receded 1-32d. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was taken; and a few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 1 23-32d. Later on rates steadied a little, Bank Telegraphic having been again available at 1s. 1 21-32d. without finding takers, and the market closed steadier. Rates were firmer the following day at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and nominally at 1s. 11d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar having come into the market as sellers, rates rose 1-32d., all round, and a fair amount of business was done both ways. Forward rates were quoted at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 13-16. to 27-32d. for Sterling Credits. On Wednesday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a little was done for near delivery. Forward rates for Bank remittance were the same as ready; and for Credits 1s. 1 29-32d. At opening yesterday the market was firmer at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates rose, but the Bazaar having rushed to buy as much as they could get, they receded, and closed easier. This morning the market opened weak at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 27-32 to 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a little only of the latter being reported placed; but the enquiry for Bank remittance having been small, and resales coming out rates steadied a little, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	... 1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	... 1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	... 1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do. 4 Do.	... 1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 6 Do.	... 1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Credits 8 Do.	... 1s. 1 7-8d.	"
" 6 Do.	... 1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Documents 3 Do.	... 1s. 1 29-32d.	"
" 6 Do.	... 1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Francs 3 Do.	... 1·46¼	"
" 6 Do.	... 1·46½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened on Monday at 109 1-8 for Money and 109 1-16 for Account, and remained at this level all day, having closed at the same rates, and the market having been quiet all day with a holiday feeling prevailing. The following day the market was quiet in tone, and though the opening quotations of 109 1-8 and 109 1-16 for Cash and the next settling day, respectively, were exceeded by 1-16 per cent. at one time, the market eventually closed as it had opened in both positions. At opening on Wednesday the market was more active and rates, which opened at 109 3-16 for Money, and 109 1-8 for Account, advanced to 109¼ both for Cash and the coming settlement, at which also they left off. Yesterday rates opened at 109¼ for Money and 109 3-16 for Account, but declined 3-16 per cent. in a weak market, and closed at 109 1-16 in both positions. To-day the market has been quiet; and rates, after opening at 109 1-8 for Cash, and 109 1-16 for the next settlement, receded to 109 in both positions, which was the closing price, the quotations for the November account being 108 5/8.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 5 per cent. higher, at 139. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 110¼.

SHARES.—Notwithstanding that the *Dewali* holidays have interfered with the business in this market during a portion of the week under review, there has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip which has generally been in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we now quote a decline of Rs. 125, in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 60, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 35, each, in China, and Soondercas; of Rs. 30. each, in Indian Manufacturing, and Khatao Mukanji; of Rs. 25, each, in Central India, and Oriental; of Rs. 20, each, in Alliance, Bombay United, City of Bombay, David, Ripon, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15, each, in Britannia, and Coorla; of Rs. 14, in Colaba Land; of Rs. 12½, in Sun; of Rs. 11¼, in Jamshed; of Rs. 10, in Khandesh; and of Rs. 5, each, in Hindustan, Imperial, and James Greaves. While on the other hand, Mazagon have advanced Rs. 5; and Leopold, Rs. 2. In Presses, Sind and Punjaub have advanced Rs. 250, and Mofussil, Rs. 5; In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah, have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second; Kemp and Co., and John Roberts, Rs. 6, each, and Phillips and Co., Rs. 2; In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 12½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The large increase in the volume of business in staple *Grey Goods* passing this week has been due to the demand usual at this season of the year for the *Dewali*, but during the latter part of the week the enquiry has fallen off. Holders are steady, and are only setting at current rates, which, however, are generally steady. Stocks are slowly diminishing. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Reds* and *Bleached Goods* a moderate business has transpired at current rates and the same may be said of *Locally-made* Goods. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods from the Bazaar this week are estimated at 9,000 packages; and of *Local* 4,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady at previous rates, a moderate business having been reported. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Tuesday were about 13,000 bales, with steady markets, and Exchanges on Bombay nearly the same as in the previous week. Rates there are higher, in some cases about half-a-dollar per bale. Spinners here are still masters of the situation, every fluctuation either at Liverpool or New York making its effect felt here, and causing a rise or fall of about 1-16 to 1-8 anna per lb. The sales for the week are estimated at 3,000 bales, and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist						
No. 6s Mule, As.	4½	to	5	per lb.		
" 8s " "	4 7-8	"	5 1-8	"		
" 10s " "	5 3-8	"	6	"		
" 12s " "	5¾	"	6 1-16	"		
" 16s " "	6 3-16	"	6 5-8	"		
" 20s " "	6 3-8	"	6 7-8	"		
" 24s " "	7	"	7¼	"		
" 30s " "	7 3-8	"	7 5-8	"		
" 40s " "	8¼	"	8¾	"		

The interesting annual tabular Statement prepared by the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, giving full particulars of the Mill industry to the end of June last, has been issued, and states that in the Island of Bombay there were 68 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working on the 30th June this year, running a total of 21,23,892 spindles, and 20,217 looms, in addition to which there was one new mill in course of erection, with 31,568 spindles. The total amount of paid-up capital employed in these mills was Rs. 5,65,9 ,100; the average daily number of hands employed, 75,740; and the total approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year ending on the 30th June, 4,07,697 candies of 784 lbs., or say, 31,96,34,448 lbs. The progress of this industry in the Island of Bombay alone since 1885—a period of thirty years—is shown by the existence of 10 Mills, 2,49,984 spindles, and 3,378 looms in that year, compared with 69 Mills, including one in course of erection, 21,23,892 spindles, 20 217 looms in the year under review. In other parts of this Presidency there were 33 Cotton Mills working on the same date, with 5,82,818 spindles, and 7,189 looms; representing a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,79,54,107; and employing a daily average of 22,007 hands. In other parts of India, outside this Presidency, there were 46 Cotton Mills working on the 30th June last.

METALS.—There has been a moderate demand for *Copper* during the past week, and the price of this metal has advanced 4 as. per cwt. in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* is steady and unchanged in value, and in small request. *Iron* also is in small demand, and is quiet at a decline of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in prices.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Nixon*, *Navigation Cardiff*, shortly due, at Rs. 19½ per ton; of *Powell's Duffryn Cardiff*, October shipment, Rs. 19 per ton; and January to April shipment of the same, at Rs. 17 per ton; and *Davison's West Hartley* was sold for November-December shipment, at Rs. 16; and January to April, at Rs. 15½ per ton. The market closes steady, and Importers are now asking half-a-rupee more than they have previously sold at. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	*nil.*	
Do.	Rs. 16½	per ton.
Australian	*nil.*	
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 19	"
Cardiff	Rs. 18½	"
Japan	*nil.*	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Our market for this staple was quiet in tone at the end of last week, and prices declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, exporters having bought very little; but the Mills took a fair quantity of ready old stuff. At the beginning of the present week, however, local consumers retired entirely from the market, but a small forward business was done for shippers' account, while a further decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy took place in sympathy with the drop in New York and Liverpool consequent upon the collapse of a "corner" in New Orleans. Thereafter the market became firmer in tone, and a portion of the previous decline was recovered, a moderate forward business being done by exporters, but very little by the Mills; but latterly the feeling has been quiet at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, with exporters quite out of the market, and the Mills very small buyers. The business reported for exporters' account has consisted, with the exception of a few hundred bales of ready old Dhollera and Oomra, of contracts for Bengal of the new crop, for December delivery; Broach, for March; Dharwar, for April-May; and Bhownugger, for May delivery, and aggregates about 7,000 bales; while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales of ready Compta, Dharwar, Oomra, and Dhollera of the old crop, and a little ready new Bengal. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 4 to Rs. 9 per candy lower in the week.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts on Monday morning advised a fall of nearly an inch of rain at Bhownuggar, in the Dhollera circle, which had improved crop prospects in that district, and the Cotton plants were flourishing, but more rain was needed. Slight rain, only reaching an inch at Sholapore, also fell in some districts in the Oomrawuttee circle, and at Khangaum, where 55 cents. were registered, picking was likely to be delayed, while at Barsee, where the fall was 86 cents, scarcely any damage was anticipated. From other districts the news generally was of a favourable tenor; Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra in the Bengal circle; while picking had partially begun at Bedwar, as it had also in the Julgaum district of the Oomrawuttee circle.

The news by wire on Thursday morning from the districts regarding Cotton continued to be of a favourable tenor. In the Dhollera circle slight rain had fallen since Monday, and plants were flourishing in all the districts. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, nearly two inches had been registered, and the crop prospects were good. In the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles picking was going on in most districts, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities in some. At Barsee, in the latter circle, the crop was excellent; and at Dhulia, where the crop estimate is 75 per cent., the plants could scarcely have looked better.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—G. & F.	Per lb.
Bengal, Fine	January, 96.	Rs.	218 –3 13-16 d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	199 –3 4 d.
Do. Good	"	"	192 –3 13-32 d.
Belatee, Fine	"	"	...
Do. Fully Good	January-February	"	233 –3 29-32 d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	January	"	221 –3 27-32 d.
Oomra, Fully Good	January-February	"	226 –3 29-32 d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	212 –4 2-16 d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	232 – 4 1-32 d.
Do. Good	"	"	223 –3 7-8 d.
S ti Dharwar, Good	"	"	224 – 4 1-16 d.
Westerns	March	"	221 –3 27-32 d.
Broach, Fine	"	"	231 –4 17-32 d.
Do. Good	"	"	237 –4 15-32 d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	2,597	2,339	3,554
From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	1,464,914	1,543,533	1,537,291
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,093	118	12,959
From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	514,106	778,109	774,367
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	109	72	2,753
From 1st Jan. to 24th Oct.	139,323	146,329	148,795

WHEAT.—The export business reported this week has been small in most days and moderate in others, the feeling having been quiet to steady. The only movement in prices has been an advance of half-an-anna per cwt. in *Delhi*, making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-14-3	"
Red Delhi	" 3-12-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-12-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS.—Though latterly quiet in tone, with only a small amount of business passing for shippers' account, this market has generally been steady with a moderate demand from shippers. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* gave way 1 to 1 anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week, the decline in the former description having been subsequently recovered; and the following are our quotations at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-8-0 to 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurzat	" 7-0-0 to 7-1-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-11-0	"
Do. Red	" 6-5-0 to 6-6-0	"
Gingelly White	" 40-0-0 to 41-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 38-0-0 to 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	26,312	35,623	63,299
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	4,345,709	3,102,191	6,037,389
Linseed for the week	6,470	21,522	21,914
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	2,602,653	5,157,348	4,009,081
Rapeseed for the week	12,038	3,875	12,153
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	2,017,598	3,318,408	4,182,695
Gingelly seed for the week	16,026	22,732	14,370
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	819,142	828,661	1,040,033

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,076	7,330	73,872
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	2,407,799	1,551,542	4,494,950
Linseed for the week	10,093	18,564	33,319
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	2,386,277	5,140,195	3,811,993
Rapeseed for the week	8,027	4,003	26,436
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	1,710,919	3,110,103	3,837,497
Gingelly seed for the week	3,030	7,696	27,919
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th October	1,046,677	901,062	1,164,598

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 24.

10 p.m. ... 74·9

FRIDAY. OCTOBER 25.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	86·4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

2-3-4-5 THE WEEK.—The C. M. S. Divinity School—The Shahzada's Departure.

6-7 The Mutiny in Portuguese India.

8-9 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—SPORTING NEWS: Cricket Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Team vs. The Pankers—Shooting Match—Bombay Rifle Club vs. Sergeants, Royal Irish Rifles—Nasik Golf Links—The Presidency Rifle Association—Provincial Volunteers' Medals—Bombay Rifle Club—The Western India Turf Club—Life at the Andamans.

10 Arrival of the Overland Mails of the 11th October—The Akbar under Carrying Excess Passengers—A Tiger Hunter in the Old Days.

11 Masonic Ball at Nagpur—Royal Indian Marine Appointments and Transfers—Municipal Standing Committee—Mr. Maconochie and Baroda Corruption—Muncipal Corruption at Jalnsi.

12 Musketry Certificates—Bombay University—The Marine Survey—Indian Crop Prospects—The New Observatory for Madras.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCREASING AGITATION IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reuter's special correspondent at Constantinople confirms the report that many leaders of the Reform Party are missing.

The agitation at Aleppo and Adana is increasing, and a Christian rising is feared.

THE EVACUATION OF LIAOTUNG.

Japan has ratified the terms as arranged with the Powers, viz., to evacuate the Liaotung peninsula within three months—at the end of January—China's payment of thirty million taels and the freedom of the navigation of the Formosa Channel to be assured.

Japan promises not to cede Formosa or the Pescadores to any Power. The agreement with Spain fixes the twentieth parallel as the boundary between the Philippines and Formosa.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

Oct. 25.

The *Times'* correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that Russia has concluded a treaty with China, securing the right of anchorage at Port Arthur for her Fleet, also the right to construct and work railways through Manchuria to Vladivostok and Port Arthur; and also various commercial advantages outside the most favoured nation clause.

THE TURKISH LIBERAL LEADERS.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the leaders of the Liberal Party were taken on board man-of-war's boats at night, and thrown overboard.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.

Three cruisers have been ordered to re-inforce the Russian Squadron in the Pacific, which has been instructed to cruise off Corea to be ready for any emergency in that quarter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Hallé, the eminent musician.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 25.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, and one A.-D.-C., left Poona, on Thursday evening, by 8-15 o'clock train, on a tour in the Southern Maharatta Country, and arrived here, this morning, shortly after 9 o'clock. The arrangements made for the reception of Lord Sandhurst were of an elaborate character. Kolhapur looked quite as gay and picturesque as bunting, bannerets, venetian poles, triumphal arches, and scrolls bearing words of welcome could make it. On the station platform almost all the European and Native officials of the State, including the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhoy Cooverji, Dewan of Kolhapur, were present to receive his Excellency.

His Highness the Maharaja was also on the platform here, to-day, with his feudatories, Sardars, and Mankaries to receive his Excellency the Governor. Amongst others present were: the Chiefs of Kagal, Ichalkaranji, Bawda, and Isolgadh, Surgeon Sinclair, Rev. Mr. Lord, Rev. Mr. Coles, and the State Engineer, Mr. Shannon. On alighting from the train, his Excellency, in company with the Maharaja, inspected the guard-of-honour furnished by the Kolhapur Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Pottinger. His Excellency then, accompanied by Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent, and the Maharaja, drove to the Residency, where the Governor puts up. At noon, his Highness, attended by Sardars and Mankaries, paid a State visit to his Excellency at the Residency, when the usual formalities were observed, and a salute, of nineteen guns was fired.

This evening, a Durbar was held, at the new palace, by his Highness to receive the Governor. A deputation, consisting of the Dewan and one feudatory Chief, waited upon his Excellency at the Residency, and escorted him to the palace, where his Highness received his Excellency, according to the usual formality, at the foot of the stairs, and conducted him to his seat on the dais. The relations of his Highness' Feudatory Chiefs and the principal State officials were introduced by the Dewan to his Excellency, who, the Durbar being over, drove to the State paddock with his Highness and Colonel Hunter. To-night there was a State dinner at the Town Hall, which was beautifully decorated with flags and festoons of flowers, and brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns suspended from trees, adding a spectacular effect. There were thirty guests, including twelve ladies. At 10 o'clock, to-night, there was a grand display of fire-works on the Punch Ganga River, and the important roads of the town were lighted brilliantly.

To-morrow his Excellency visits the Kalamba Tank, the Girls' School, Ambabai's Temple, and Hospital, and leaves for Belgaum, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

We hear on good authority that Mr Barnes, Resident, Kashmir, is likely to succeed Sir James Browne at Quetta, on the latter's retirement, in which case Mr. Crawfurd, late Political Agent, Persian Gulf, would probably be appointed to Kashmir.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta leaves Calcutta on a tour on the 6th November, visiting Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Ajmere, Delhi, Allahabad, and returning to Calcutta on the 5th December.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Legislative Department.—The Chief of Soharn's appointment to the Legislative Council is notified.

Home Department.—It is notified that Sir Charles Pritchard has resumed charge from the Hon'ble A. C Trevor as Public Works Member.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenant Windham is admitted to the Political Department.

Lieutenant A Bannerman, Political Assistant, is posted to Central India.

Military Department.—Captain H. Watkis is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, vice Lieutenant Colonel Duff.

Captain Mead is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Captain Wilson.

Lieutenant E. Preston, 16th Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Hutcheson is granted temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, whilst officiating as Inspector-General, Civil Hospital.

Captain R. Bond, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District.

Lieutenant Hunt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is admitted to the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Major, 1st Infantry, succeeding Captain Binton, Colonel Ian Hamilton is appointed Deputy Quarter-master-General, Army Head-quarters, vice Elles.

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Adams succeeds Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton, in the Bombay Command.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant J. Barry to be Captain.

Honorary Captain Blake, Commissariat Department, and Brigade-Surgeons Purves and F. A. Smith are permitted to retire from the Service.

Captain C. Browne is, on return, from leave, posted as Assistant Accountant-General.

Public Works Department.—Rs. 18,59,888 has been sanctioned for the construction of the Gidu Bandar-Shadepalli section of the Hyderabad-Umarkot State Railway.

The services of Mr. R. Tickell, Executive Engineer, are lent to the Kotah State.

Home Department.—Captain C. Field, Staff Corps, rayers temporarily to military duties.

Foreign Department—Captain Manners-Smith, V. C., Political Assistant in Baluchistan, is granted furlough for one year.

Finance Department—H. Tomkins receives temporary promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scully, Assay Master, Calcutta, is granted one year's furlough.

Military Department.—The tenure of service of Colonel Maitland, Deputy Military Secretary to the Government of India, is extended to five years.

Public Works Department.—Messrs. Burn, Major, Hoskyn, and W. Barry, Accounts Department, revert to their former posts.

The following Chief and Superintending Engineers receive promotion:—Lieutenant-Colonels Fox and Pulford, Messrs. Glass, Cloete, Perrin, Rigg, List, Buckley, Moore, Good, Way, Martyn, Bell, Higham, Monk, Preston, Jocelyn, Cordner, Barron, and Inglis.

THE GOA MUTINY.

STILL TROUBLESOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOA, Oct. 25.

Some of the Ranes are still in Bicholim. Others have retreated to Nanuz.

Mr. Augustinho Carneilo has escaped from the hands of the mutineers and returned to Bicholim.

Pensioned General Cypriano Lopes and his family, who were coming to Pangim, were intercepted by the mutineers at Peligao, who would not allow them to sail, saying that every one must die with them.

The mutineers arrested clerk of the Judge of Bicholim, and made him write on a stamped paper that in the inventory of orphans and other similar cases he would obey no other person than themselves.

Dada Rane, the supposed chief, has intimated to most of the proprietors of Satary and Sanquelim that they must pay all taxes to him.

A detachment of the revolted soldiers was to leave for Sanguem this evening. They lay down arms, nor release prisoners, unless a free pardon is published.

The Church of Siolim has been robbed to the extent of sixteen thousand rupees by some individuals unconnected with the revolutionists.

Captain Gomes da Costa is drilling the sepoys and volunteers twice daily, to be ready to march off to Nanuz at a moment's notice.

THE MAHABLESHWAR MAIL TONGA ACCIDENT.

THE DRIVER DEAD.

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 25.

The driver of the mail tonga, which was upset yesterday, has since died. The unfortunate man never rallied. The others who were injured were more fortunate. The clerk is now alright, and Professor Muller, too, is practically well, though he has been badly cut and bruised.

SECRETARIAT VACANCIES.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Under the usual conditions published annually, twenty vacancies will occur in the Government of India Secretariat, and ten in the Bengal Secretariat, in January next.

THE PRESIDENCY VOLUNTEER MEDAL.

Presumably on appeal, Volunteer Kirby has now been granted the Presidency Volunteer Medal, vice Morrison.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Oct. 25.

Military Works Department.—On return from leave, Major Duperier, Royal Engineers, is posted to the office of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works.

Lieutenant Ogilvie, Royal Engineers on return from field service, is posted to the Quetta Division, Military Works.

Second-Lieutenant Bovet, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, is posted to the Mhow Division, Military Works, as an attached officer.

Lieutenant Scott, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, is posted to the Karachi Division, Military Works.

Under instructions from the Adjutant-General in India, Second-Lieutenant Crester, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Mhow Division, Military Works, to Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following language, viz., Hindustani Higher Standard:—

Captain Wedderburn, R.A.; Lieutenant Orr, Attached 2nd Lancers, H.C.; Second-Lieutenant Fagan, Royal West Kent Regiment, attached 19th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Abbey, attached 7th Bombay Lancers.

Hindustani Lower Standard—Second-Lieutenant Hogg, Unattached List, British Army, attached King's own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenant Mcdonald; Lieutenant Haymes, R.A.; and Lieutenant Owen Lewis, Durham Light Infantry, attached 12th Bombay Infantry.

Persian Higher Standard—Lieutenant Walker, 12th Bombay Infantry.

Persian Lower Standard—Major Dawkins, R. A.; Lieutenant Moris, attached 27th Bombay Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant Keogh, R. A.

Pushtu Lower Standard—Second-Lieutenant Humphreys, Welsh Regiment, attached 27th Bombay Infantry; Captain Beili-Bivat, 7th Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant Preston, attached 40th Bengal Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant Orton, 2nd Battalion R.D. Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant Wilkinson, an extension from the 23rd November to the 8th December, 1895, on private affairs, out of India.

26th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, an extension of four months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant Parker, an extension of two months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Captain Kottlewell, an extension of three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

Of the twelve of the crew of the mail steamer Parma charged of opium smuggling, to-day, under circumstances already wired, ten of the accused were convicted and sentenced to terms varying from two months to six months' imprisonment.

THE MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, Oct. 23.

The proclamation of martial law, and the suspension of political and civil rights throughout the whole country of Goa, have created great consternation, especially in the provinces. Satary has no doubt revolted, and the people of the Velhas Conquistas are victims to the depredations of bands of free-booters. But it is felt that the extension of martial law to the loyal provinces is a slur on the fidelity and attachment of the people to the Portuguese Crown, and that it is not justified by the exigencies of the situation. The proclamation of martial law implies that the people have combined with the deserters. They are not safe in their home, not through the fear of deserters, but through the imaginary charges of sedition that at any moment may be brought against them, and they may be shot down without proper enquiry. The simple incident of the desertion, in itself not of much importance, has been dexterously combined with an imaginary sedition of the whole of the natives against Europeans. The result has been to drive conspicuous citizens from the country, and to seek refuge in foreign lands. The publication of the *Ultramar*, the leading newspaper in Goa, has been suspended, and the editor and the manager have fled to Dharwar and Belgaum, respectively. The flight has been general from all provinces, specially of men of political standing, who find themselves between the devil of heavy demands from the deserters and the deep sea of a possible sudden indictment for sedition. The accusation of conspiracy has not been publicly brought against the natives, but its murmurings were audible in the Governor-General's Council. The native members repelled the charge with the indignation that it deserved. The young generation has first been losing sympathy for Portugal, and if the Government persist in entertaining the serious charge of sedition against the natives, their attachment will completely disappear, and all sympathy with the nation will be alienated. A notification has been issued exempting merchants, traders, doctors, shopkeepers, etc., from volunteer service, unless in case of emergency. The Regedores have been ordered in every village to form a vigilance police, and patrol the village throughout the night. Arms and cartridges are to be provided for them, but it is not known whether Government will have a sufficient supply to distribute throughout the country. The reluctant deserters, who wanted to lay down arms and come to Pangim unarmed, have been prevented by the villagers who had joined them, and are reported to have been detained as prisoners. The dissatisfaction among the combined gang of deserters, Ranes, and villagers is a good symptom that their pact will not last long. The three European prisoners, including the newly-appointed Administrator, are still kept in custody, probably as hostages for ulterior negotiations. It is also reported that the rebels have taken possession of the Fort of Sanquelim. Bicholim and Sanquelim are no longer garrisoned, and both these provinces are under the disposal of the rebels, who may keep them as outposts; but they will not try to defend them, as they will never stand to fight when the artillery is brought into play against them. Men with money have left their houses to avoid the unwelcome demands being made upon them. The rebels on their visit to Corjuva called at the house of Mr. F. S. Ferreira, but finding he had left with his family they thrashed his servant, and a letter was given him to be sent to his master demanding a thousand rupees.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT.

The Portuguese gunboat, Rio Lima, 659 tons, under the command of Captain A. de Vasconcellos, arrived in harbour, on Thursday night, at 10 p.m., from Aden, which port she left on the 12th instant. She reached Aden on the 4th October from Mozambique on her way to Lisbon, but received orders to proceed to Bombay and await orders. Her arrival here has been telegraphed to the Lisbon Government, and it is expected that, after taking in coals, she will proceed to Goa in a day or two. The Rio Lima possesses five guns and a complement of 110 men all told. During the voyage she encountered dirty and squally weather for about three days.

A circular has been issued, signed by Dr. J. A. da Gama, Dr. Fylinto G. do Rozario e Souza, and Messrs. B. X. Furtado, J. Januario de Souza, Leandro Masdarenhas, and P. A. Fialho, calling a meeting of the Portuguese community of this city at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 11-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), in connection with the present critical situation in Goa.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

There is great outcry from the men, our brothers, because of the newest news of the New Woman development. A settlement is being founded in which the *culte* of the knicker will be preached and practised, and the new woman of the future brought up in the way she ought to walk. This, of course, is in America. Here we have not the courage of our convictions. Much as we appreciate the delightful freedom of skirt unfettered limbs, the sneers of our jealous brethren and the fie-fies of conventional grandyism make us afraid to acknowledge ourselves bipeds except occasionally on a bicycle. Even then we talk with bated breath of the bifurcated garment, and the shortened skirt that the exigencies of the wheel oblige us to assume, as if it were a mortal sin for Englishwoman to be found in possession of a prettily developed leg and the desire to use it. When Mrs. Grundy becomes almighty the new woman will be of mermaid make with a pair of flipper feet at the end of a tail, so as to debar her entirely from indulging in nasty masculine sports and pastimes.

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Doctor Mary Walker, the founder of the new settlement, is determined to crush the school of flippertail female modesty out of existence. Years ago she impressed her individuality on the public mind as one of the pioneer women physicians who adopted correct conventional medical male attire. No one could forget her quaint little figure in severe white shirt front and black tie, black frock coat and "bags"—a curious composite creature, looking neither man, nor boy, nor woman. If in her new scheme, Dr. Mary Walker preached the gospel of those hideous black "bags" as essential to woman's salvation, she would have very few followers to her farm of 135 acres at Oswego, U. S. A. But the more picturesque knicker will be the uniform of the sisterhood who are to band themselves together to educate and turn out creditable specimens of the New Woman. The age of admission to the colony varies from 15 to 35 years; and the postulants, while not necessarily spinsters, must pledge themselves to celibacy during their stay. Instead of spending their leisure in flirting and love-making, as the manner of life is on most farms, these sad young knickered farmeresses must devote themselves to the study of politics, literature, social questions, lightened by manly sports, *minus* the men. Such is the programme of the New Adamless Eden out West.

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While not for one moment doubting the feasibility of such a scheme—inasmuch as lone women from time immemorial have worked out their pet fads—religious or secular, entirely successfully in spite of the opposition and abuse which the discarded males piled on in jealousy and envy, the average woman will ask: why exclude man? Man is useful, he is amusing, in the knicker uniform he would not be altogether unbeautiful, the colony must more or less depend on him for future subjects. Why then not include the production and education of the New Man in the same scheme as the development of the New Woman. What satisfactory results might not be obtained by taking him early in hand—the strong New Woman hand—and moulding him to her fancy. According to report, such an experiment is already in course of trial at the Pioneer Club in London. A baby—people say a boy baby, but of that there is no actual proof given—is being reared up by the Club members as a New Woman. The Pioneers are entirely discreet in their answers to enquiries on the subject. But for an undisputed fact the Pioneer baby is there, and has everything pretty and feminine—bonnet, pellisse, pinafore—but a name, and this, says gossip, is nondescript and non-Committal, so that it may not interfere with the young pioneers' prospects, votes, etc., in the future.

The question is where the New Woman has not appeared? Even Iceland boasts of one of her own—a very creditable specimen, according to Miss J. Ackerman, the Australian Temperance delegate, who described her trip through Iceland lately to an *Echo* interviewer. Miss Ackerman says Iceland women are not generally advanced, but on the coast, where the people are more in touch with the outer world, she found Miss Pelevia Johansdotter a charming type of progressive womanhood. Some time ago she went to Denmark and Sweden to study there the agricultural school, to see if the women of her inland home could not better organise their farm work. On returning to Iceland she spent much of her time circulating petitions to be presented to the Alting with Bills to better govern the rights and enlarge the privileges of women. Recently she was sent to Shingviller, the ancient seat of law-making, where general matters of great interest were to be discussed and methods of action devised. Reaching the end of her long and tiring ride on horseback, she pitched her tent on the grounds, and before the gathering dispersed she was invited to a seat in their counsels and given a vote. This enterprising young woman is a unique specimen of the Canadian, where she represents a great American Life Assurance Company. In years to come she will probably be a power in leading men on to a just and reasonable recognition of her sex among the affairs of nations.

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M. Augustin Filon has a good deal to say on the wrongs of Englishwoman in an article on socialism in the *Revue de Paris*. Englishwomen are beginning to show an extraordinary interest in socialism, M. Filon thinks, because they are treated so unjustly by Englishmen. The women of England, he considers, have shown themselves worthy for years past of equal rights with the men, but these rights are denied them. Although many of the distinctions formerly in use have disappeared, the law is still administered unequally to the sexes. "The law," remarked an English judge, "ignores the existence of women." "That is only partly true," comments M. Filon. "The law does indeed ignore woman where she is to be protected, but knows how to find her well enough when she is to be punished. Every article of the law begins, 'If any person . . . in matters of civic rights, this signifies a man only; in criminal cases it is taken as applying to both men and women. In continental Europe man has the excuse that the burden of military service entitles him to privileges; but in England this is not the case. In every other case the incapacity of woman cannot be proven. Unfortunately, the man's party is a general staff without an army. The women of the upper classes are hostile and sarcastic, the lower classes profoundly indifferent. It is among the middle classes alone that the rights of women have hitherto found their champions. The working men and their advocates in parliament look upon women as their enemies. They fail to recognize that many women are absolutely forced to depend upon their earnings for a living.

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Not only that, continues M. Filon, the British workingman cannot accustom himself to the idea that certain callings had best be left to the women because they are more deft and have a greater taste. In every case where women earn good salaries, the men are envious and wish to drive them from their positions. "If you are women," O John Bull, "had a vote," M. Filon exclaims with fine French enthusiasm, "they could voice their complaints, but you force them to remain silent." Socialism takes up the cause of women by its opposition to every individual right of ownership, which includes the very great rights English husbands claim to obtain through the marriage ceremony.

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There is a project afloat in Sweden for bettering women's condition by supplying them with work of a kind hitherto mostly monopolized by men. A company of ladies, the president of whom is a prominent woman writer, has been formed to manage a theatre which shall be entirely staffed by women—manager, playwrights, orchestra actors, scene shifters, door-keepers, call boy, all of the so-called gentler sex. Of course they will not exclude men's parts from their repertoire. There will be the usual roles of lover, husband, villain, to fill the programme. But except in outward seeming the stage will be another edition of the Adamless Eden, the poor discarded male being permitted to enter the premises by paying for his seat in the auditorium.

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Talking of theatrical things, Mrs. Langtry has lodged a claim for £40,000 on the Bank from which her jewels were recently removed on presentation of a forged order. The Bank has consulted legal opinion as to its liability to pay. The question is a delicate one to decide. From the individual point of view one would say the bank should abide by its mistake, and be more careful in the future. But, on the other hand, it would put an end altogether to the convenience of banks if business had always to be transacted in person and if signatures were likely to be questioned and dishonoured whenever they did not seem to tally exactly with the original.

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The young ladies of Frascati have the courage of their convictions, though those convictions are of a kind that jar most acutely on the frugal Italian lover or brother. Some time ago it was resolved at the Bachelors' Club to boy cott all the young women who were notably extravagant in dress. Notices to this effect were posted and circulated through the town. Then the damsels rose up, united and marched to the club premises, tore down the offensive bills and attacked the defenceless bachelors with their parasols. It was a severe lesson. The club was strewn with *chiffons* and the worst of it was that the bachelors' papas had to cut off their sons' allowances to pay for new sunshades for their girls.

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Eve stood without the gates of Eden weeping bitterly. "Never mind, dear," said Adam sturdily. "I will build you a home." "I know," answered the weeping woman, "but I would like to have stayed there long enough to give the place, at least, one good house-cleaning."

A PRESENTATION to Mr. Charles James Tapp was made at the Hotel Metropole, on October 3, in commemoration of his return from South Africa. The gift consisted of a service of silver plate and a pearl necklace for Mrs. Tapp.

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD IPLING.

PART I.

"He has opened his eyes. Look!"

"Put him in the skin again. He will be a strong dog; on the fourth month we will name him."

"For whom?" said Amoraq.

Kadlu's eye rolled round the skin-lined snow-house till it came to fourteen year old Kotuko sitting on the sleeping-bench, making a button of walrus ivory. "Name him for me," said Kotuko, with a grin. "I shall need him some day."

Kadlu grinned back till his eyes were almost buried in the fat of his flat cheeks, and nodded to Amoraq, while the puppy's fierce mother whined to see her baby wriggling far out of reach in the little sealskin pouch hung above the warmth of the blubber-lamp. Kotuko went on with his carving, and Kadlu threw a rolled bundle of leather dog-harnesses into a tiny little room that opened from one side of the house, slipped off his heavy deerskin hunting-suit, put it into a whalebone net that hung above another lamp, and dropped down on the sleeping-bench to whittle at a piece of frozen seal-meat till Amoraq, his wife, should bring the regular dinner of boiled meat and blood-soup. He had been out since early dawn at the seal-holes eight miles away, and had come home with three big seal. Half way down the long low snow passage or tunnel that led to the inner door of the house you could hear snappings and yelpings, as the dogs of his sleigh-team, released from the day's work, scuffled for warm places.

When the yelpings grew too loud Kotuko lazily rolled off the sleeping-bench and picked up a whip with an eighteen-inch handle of springy whalebone, and twenty-five feet of heavy, plaited thong. He dived into the passage, where it sounded as though all the dogs were eating him alive; but that was no more than their regular grace before meals. When he crawled out of the far end half-a-dozen furry heads followed him with their eyes as he went to a sort of gallows of whale jawbones, from which the dog's meat was hung; split off the frozen stuff in big lumps with a broad-headed spear; and stood, his whip in one hand and the meat in the other. Each beast was called by name—the weakest first, and woe betide any dog that moved out of his turn, for the tapering lash would shoot out like thonged lightning and flick away an inch or so of hair and hide. Each beast simply growled, snapped once, choked over his portion, and hurried back to the passage, while the boy stood up on the snow under the blazing Northern Lights and dealt out justice. The last to be served was the big black leader of the team, who kept order when the dogs were harnessed, and to him Kotuko gave a double allowance of meat as well as an extra crack of the whip.

"Ah!" said Kotuko, coiling up the lash, "I have a little one over the lamp that will make a great many howlings. *Sarpok!* Get in!"

He crawled back over the huddled dogs, dusted the dry snow from his furs with the whalebone beater that Amoraq kept by the door, tapped the skin-lined roof of the house to shake off any icicles that might have fallen from the dome of snow above, and curled up on the bench. The dogs in the passage snored and whined in their sleep, the boy-baby in Amoraq's deep fur hood kicked and choked and gurgled, and the mother of the newly-named puppy lay at Kotuko's side, her eyes fixed on the bundle of sealskin, warm and safe above the broad yellow flame of the lamp.

And all this happened far away to the north, beyond Labrador; beyond Hudson's Strait, where the great tides throw the ice about, north of Melville Peninsula—north even of the narrow Fury and Hecla Straits, on the north shore of Baffin Land, where Bylot's Island stands above the ice of Lancaster Sound like a pudding-bowl wrong side up. North of Lancaster Sound there is little we know anything about, except North Devon and Ellesmere Land; but even there live a few scattered people, next door, as it were, to the very Pole.

Kadlu was an Inuit—what you call an Esquimaux—and his tribe, some thirty persons, all told, owned no rights with the men, but these rights are denied them. Although many of the distinctions formerly in use have disappeared, the law is still administered unequally to the sexes. "The law," remarked an English judge, "ignores the existence of women." "That is only partly true," comments M. Filon. "The law does indeed ignore woman where she is to be protected, but knows how to find her well enough when she is to be punished. Every article of the law begins, 'If any person . . . in matters of civic rights, this signifies a man only; in criminal cases it is taken as applying to both men and women. In continental Europe man has the excuse that the burden of military service entitles him to privileges; but in England this is not the case. In every other case the incapacity of woman cannot be proven. Unfortunately, the man's party is a general staff without an army. The women of the upper classes are hostile and sarcastic, the lower classes profoundly indifferent. It is among the middle classes alone that the rights of women have hitherto found their champions. The working men and their advocates in parliament look upon women as their enemies. They fail to recognize that many women are absolutely forced to depend upon their earnings for a living.

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Not only that, continues M. Filon, the British workingman cannot accustom himself to the idea that certain callings had best be left to the women because they are more deft and have a greater taste. In every case where women earn good salaries, the men are envious and wish to drive them from their positions. "If you are women," O John Bull, "had a vote," M. Filon exclaims with fine French enthusiasm, "they could voice their complaints, but you force them to remain silent." Socialism takes up the cause of women by its opposition to every individual right of ownership, which includes the very great rights English husbands claim to obtain through the marriage ceremony.

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There is a project afloat in Sweden for bettering women's condition by supplying them with work of a kind hitherto mostly monopolized by men. A company of ladies, the president of whom is a prominent woman writer, has been formed to manage a theatre which shall be entirely staffed by women—manager, playwrights, orchestra actors, scene shifters, door-keepers, call boy, all of the so-called gentler sex. Of course they will not exclude men's parts from their repertoire. There will be the usual roles of lover, husband, villain, to fill the programme. But except in outward seeming the stage will be another edition of the Adamless Eden, the poor discarded male being permitted to enter the premises by paying for his seat in the auditorium.

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Talking of theatrical things, Mrs. Langtry has lodged a claim for £40,000 on the Bank from which her jewels were recently removed on presentation of a forged order. The Bank has consulted legal opinion as to its liability to pay. The question is a delicate one to decide. From the individual point of view one would say the bank should abide by its mistake, and be more careful in the future. But, on the other hand, it would put an end altogether to the convenience of banks if business had always to be transacted in person and if signatures were likely to be questioned and dishonoured whenever they did not seem to tally exactly with the original.

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The young ladies of Frascati have the courage of their convictions, though those convictions are of a kind that jar most acutely on the frugal Italian lover or brother. Some time ago it was resolved at the Bachelors' Club to boy cott all the young women who were notably extravagant in dress. Notices to this effect were posted and circulated through the town. Then the damsels rose up, united and marched to the club premises, tore down the offensive bills and attacked the defenceless bachelors with their parasols. It was a severe lesson. The club was strewn with *chiffons* and the worst of it was that the bachelors' papas had to cut off their sons' allowances to pay for new sunshades for their girls.

***

Eve stood without the gates of Eden weeping bitterly. "Never mind, dear," said Adam sturdily. "I will build you a home." "I know," answered the weeping woman, "but I would like to have stayed there long enough to give the place, at least, one good house-cleaning."

A PRESENTATION to Mr. Charles James Tapp was made at the Hotel Metropole, on October 3, in commemoration of his return from South Africa. The gift consisted of a service of silver plate and a pearl necklace for Mrs. Tapp.

He knew more than everything. If the puppy had not had an iron constitution he would have died from over-stuffing and over-handling. Kotuko made him a tiny harness with a trace to it, and hauled him all over the house-floor shouting: "Aua! Ja aua!" (Go to the right). "Choiachoi! Ja choiachoi!" (Go to the left). "Ohaha!" (Stop). The puppy did not like it at all, but being fished for in this way was pure happiness beside being put to the sleigh for the first time. He just sat down on the snow and played with the seal-hide trace that ran from his harness to the *pitu*, the big thong in the bows of the sleigh. Then the team started and the puppy found the heavy ten-foot sleigh running up his back and dragging him along the snow, while Kotuko laughed till the tears ran down his face. Then there followed days and days of the cruel whip that hisses like the wind over ice, and his companions all bit him because he did not know his work, and the harness chafed him, and he was not allowed to sleep with Kotuko any more, but had to take the coldest place in the passage. It was a sad time for the puppy.

The boy learned, too, as fast as a dog; and a dog-sleigh is a heart-breaking thing to manage. Each beast is harnessed—the weakest nearest to the driver—by his own separate trace, which run, under his left fore-leg to the main thong, where it is fastened by a sort of button and loop which can be slipped by a turn of the wrist, thus freeing one dog at a time. This is very necessary, because young dogs often get the trace between their hind legs where it cuts to the bone. And, they one and all will go visiting their friends as they run; jumping in and out among the traces. Then they fight, and the result is more mixed than a wet fishing-line next morning. A great deal of trouble can be avoided by scientific use of the whip. Every Inuit boy prides himself as being a master of the long lash; but it is easy to flick at a mark on the ground and difficult to lean forward and catch a shirking dog just behind the shoulders when the sleigh is going at full speed. If you call one dog's name for "visiting" and accidentally lash another the two will fight it out at once, and stop all the others. Again, if you travel with a companion and begin to talk, or by yourself and sing, the dogs will halt, turn round, and sit down to hear what you have to say. Kotuko was run away from once or twice by forgetting to block the sleigh when he stopped; and he broke many lashings and ruined a few thongs ere he could be trusted with a full team of sleight and the light sleigh. Then he felt himself a person of consequence, and on smooth black ice, with a bold heart and a quick elbow, he smoked along over the levels as fast as a pack in full cry. He would go ten miles to the seal-holes, and when he was on the hunting-grounds he would twitch a trace loose from the *pitu* and free the big black leader, who was the cleverest dog in the team. As soon as the dog had scented a breathing-hole Kotuko would reverse the sleigh, driving a couple of a sawed-off antlers that stuck up like perambulator handles deep into the snow, so that the team could not get away. Then he would crawl forward inch by inch and wait till the seal came up to breathe. Then he stabbed down swiftly with his spear and running line, and presently would haul his seal on to the lip of the ice while the black leader came up and helped to pull the carcass across the ice to the sleigh. That was the time when the harnessed dogs fell and foamed with excitement, and Kotuko laid the long lash like a red-hot bar across all their faces till the carcase froze stiff. Going home was the heavy work. The loaded sleigh had to be humoured among the rough ice, and the dogs sat down and looked hungrily at the seal instead of pulling. At last they would strike the well-worn sleigh-road to the village, and toodle-ki-yi along the ringing ice, heads down and tails up, while Kotuko struck up the "Angutivun tai-na tau-na-netains," the Song of the Returning Hunter, and voices hailed him from house to house under all that dim, star-litten sky.

When Kotuko, the dog, came to his full growth he enjoyed himself too. He fought his way up the team steadily, fight after fight till one time evening over their food he tackled the big, black leader (Kotuko, the boy, saw fair play) and made second-dog of him, as they say. So he was promoted to the long thong of the leading-dog running five feet in advance of all the others; it was his bounden duty to stop all fighting, in harness or out of it, and he wore a collar of copper wire, very thick and heavy. On special occasions he was fed with cooked food inside the house, and sometimes was allowed to sleep on the bench with Kotuko. He was a good seal-dog, and could keep a seal-hole all day by running round him and snapping at his heels. He would even—and this for a sleigh-dog is the last proof of bravery—he would even stand up to the gaunt Arctic wolf, whom all dogs of the north, as a rule, fear beyond anything that walks the snow. He and his master—they did not count the team of ordinary dogs as company—hunted together, day after day and night after night—fur-wrapped boy and savage, long-haired, narrow-eyed, white-fanged, yellow brute. All an Inuit has to do is to get food and skins for himself *and* his family. The women-folk make the skins fit for clothing, and occasionally help in trapping small game; but the bulk of the food—and they eat enormously—must be found by the men. If the supply fails there is no one up there to buy or beg or borrow from. The people must die.

An Inuit does not think of these chances till he is forced to. Kadlu, Kotuko, Amoraq, and the boy baby who kicked about in Amoraq's fur hood and chewed pieces of blubber all day, were as happy together as any family in the world. They came of a very gentle race—an Inuit seldom losses his temper and almost never strikes a child—who did not know exactly what telling a real lie meant; still less how to steal. They were content to spear their living out of the heart of the bitter, hopeless cold; to smile oily smiles, and tell queer ghost and fairy-tales of evenings; and eat till they could eat no more, and sing the endless woman's song: "Amna aya, aya amnah, ah! ah!" through the long, lamp-lighted days as they mended their clothes and their hunting gear. But one terrible winter everything betrayed them.

(*To be continued.*)

—*Copyright in America*, 1895, *by Rudyard Kipling.*

THE RENT OF THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS AND STOREYARD.

At a recent meeting of the Standing Committee the Acting Commissioner submitted a communication from Government relative to the tenure by the Municipality of Government land forming the site of the workshops, storeyard, Health Department, stables and chawls, and the incinerator. It appears that these sites are held on lease from Government, who now demand a higher rental for the occupancy of the ground than has hitherto been paid. So far as the workshops is concerned, it seems of little importance whether it is continued or not, for it has never yielded a profit, and the work now done therein can well be performed by contract; but as regards the incinerator the question is a more important one, and, as it is, the reference from Government has determined the Commissioner to ask for sanction to eliminate the item of Rs. 35,000 for the cost of re-building the chimney of the incinerator from the loan proposed to be raised for the purpose. In addressing the Standing Committee on this subject, the Acting Commissioner stated: "After the application was submitted to Government, the subject of the payment of a heavy rent for the ground occupied by the workshops, where the new chimney is proposed to be constructed, has come up for consideration. As this question involves the consideration of the removal of the workshops and with it, probably, the incinerator, it seems unlikely that the provision of Rs. 35,000 will be required for a long time, at any rate not within the next two years." It is a pity that at this stage, when the Kutchra Committee are busily engaged in considering the question of the future disposal of the town sweepings, Government should have raised the point of the tenure of the plot of ground occupied by the incinerator. The Standing Committee have appointed a sub-committee to enter closely into the details of the question, and after it has reported, the Standing Committee will be in a position to advise the Corporation as to how to act.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Sutlej, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Azim, Mr Mahomed
Bishop, Mrs

Anarchist, the temperance fanatic; all the crank and the madmen and the faddists belong to the town, where these gentry would, if they could, suffer none to live but themselves. Well, if such are my sentiments, why do I not go and take such a cottage for myself? Because I want every year to go to a new place. This is a very little island; but, oh! what a great deal there is to see in it! I manage to see three or four new places every year. There is, indeed, only one place where I wish to go over and over again. And that place is a certain spot on the edge of Dartmoor.

More marrowbones and cleavers. At a recent fashionable wedding in the ancient town of ——, attended by all the leading members of society, a compliment was paid to the bridegroom by certain members of his profession. Dressed in new coats of the time-honoured livery, which is blue, bare-headed according to custom, and with their hair beautifully plastered with beef fat, a company of half a dozen waited outside the church and escorted the wedding party to the house of the bride with the old classic of the trade—marrowbones and cleavers. Thank you, A. S. G., for sending me the cutting.

Four or five letters have reached me on the subject of roast swan. All are agreed that roast swan is very good eating indeed; but the bird must be young, and it must not have been feeding on fish, otherwise it is rank in flavour. Suppose someone makes an experiment with a cygnet and reports.

On the great butter question. One more note. Those who want to know why and how the Danes succeed and our people fail should consult Mrs. Tweedie's book on "Danish Butter Making."

The New York Letter of the *Author* of this month gives a new classification of the literature of our language. It seems simple and reasonable. Everything written in English belongs to English literature; but there is the literature that is produced here, and that produced in America, and that of Australia. There are respectively British literature, American literature, Australian literature, and so on. If we accept this definition we shall have, however, to limit "English" literature. It will come to mean not all things written in English, but only those things written in English which are worthy to be ranked as literature. What those things are, of contemporary work, the critic may pretend to discern. They will fail for reasons many. The ultimate decision rests with the general reading public. At present the general public have decided that *Scott*, Thackeray, Dickens, Washington Irving, Lowell, Holmes, Macaulay, Tennyson, Wordsworth, etc., are worthy to remain on the shelves. They therefore belong to "English" literature. As for us humble scribes, what answer have any of us? That is to say, you, my dear Sir—you—are certain of immortality. Your approving conscience tells you so. But what about the rest of us? As we cannot do more to influence the opinion of the world than we have done, let us sit down in peace and enjoy what we have gained, of pudding and of praise.

THE POONA CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems that the report of yesterday's public meeting has gone to Bombay through biassed channels. Allow me therefore to state the facts so that no misunderstanding may be caused in the unfortunate affair. The Congress work is being carried on in Poona at present by a provisional Working Committee. But every Congress sessions properly begins with the formation of a Reception Committee of such leading gentlemen of the town, where the Congress is to be held, as may be willing to act. To this committee members from the mofussil are added. Now no such committee was yet formed in Poona, and party discussions were going on as to how to exclude members of one or other of the parties. It was once decided that everyone subscribing Rs. 56 or upwards should have a vote in the selection of the Reception Committee. But party feeling ran so high, as is now a great deal, certain gentlemen considered it desirable that the wives and children of such subscribers should also have votes provided Rs. 56 more are paid for the wife or every one of the children of the family. The "pater familias" was to vote for himself and also for wife and children. When the Working Committee passed this resolution it was considered to be high time to take out of their hands the work of constituting the Reception Committee, and a requisition signed by about 50 gentlemen of all classes was issued calling a public meeting of the citizens to declare if they wished to have the Congress work drifted into party hands, and to appoint a Reception Committee. This step was naturally disagreeable to the gentlemen who wanted votes for their wives and children; and they therefore organised an opposition to this meeting. The meeting was held in a mandap for 100 by 100 square feet and was very largely attended by gentlemen of all classes. The public feeling in Poona is enthusiastically for the Congress; and had it not been for party quarrels amongst reformers and anti-reformers, Poona, I am sure, would have got full marks for what it is doing.

[illegible] necessary to have the congress-work entrusted to the persons who are prepared to work for the Congress and Congress alone. He said that the Congress was not the Congress of this or that party; and no one had a right to make it sectional. He further appealed to the people to decide the question inasmuch as there was no other way to settle it, the principle on which the provisional Working Committee was founded having been grossly violated. It would, he said, be a disgrace to Poona if these party quarrels be left undecided up to the last moment so as to interfere with the Congress work. As regards social conference he said that he was not himself in its favour as it stood at present, and cared little where it was held; but cast-outed the people not to go beyond declaring their opinion in the matter as the question was one the decision of which did not entirely rest with them, as a party in Poona believed. He then exhorted the people to work for and support the Congress irrespective of all other questions, which there will be ample time hereafter to fight upon. After this a Reception Committee of about 60 gentlemen was appointed with powers to add, and with Mr. Tilak as secretary. And, I believe, the meeting ended in a sense that so far as Poona was concerned it thought that time had now come when the sectional character of the social conference should not be allowed to interfere with the popularity of the Congress. The proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the president, Sardar Shree Baba Maharaj. In proposing this vote Mr. Tilak severely criticized the tactics of the opposition, and said that no better proof was needed to demonstrate that the Congress work could not be entrusted to a party that was pledged to other considerations.

Such are the facts. Now every effort will be made to represent and distort these facts. Already the meeting has been called a mob-meeting and a meeting of boys. But one may fairly ask if there are 7,000 school-going boys in Poona. There must be a inhuman battue when the Poona parties must get their differences settled, and if the Poona public have not the power to decide in this matter I do not know who else can have. The mofussilites have asked Poona to settle its differences, and it can be readily seen that there is no subject which settles them in spite of the protest of the remaining parties in Poona. The important question to consider was what the majority of the public thought in the matter, and which knew they took of the situation. They have now declared that they are unconditionally for the Congress, and those that did not succeed in carrying out their views at this meeting have, in my opinion, no right now to complain that a reference to the public was unconstitutional. The Congress itself is based on a popular basis, and it is unfair to attempt that the public have no voice in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Oct. 23. A CONGRESSWALLA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to make through the medium of your columns the following important suggestion to the supporters and well-wishers of the Indian National Congress in Bombay that the proceedings of the mass meeting held in Poona, on Tuesday last, a telegraphic report of which appeared in your yesterday's issue, are of such a character as to call forth prompt and statesmanlike intelligence from the cool-headed and far-sighted sympathisers of that august body in Bombay. With all its vaunts of superior intellectual capacities and patriotic feelings Poona has shown, both before and after the advent of the present rulers in the Maharashtra, a marked want of common-sense. It was this self-styled heaven-born politician—I mean the Poona Brahman—who, at the commencement of the 18th century, brought about the downfall of the Great Shivaji's kingdom by his selfish and unstatesmanlike policy with which every reader of the history of the Marathas is familiar, and it was this Poona Brahman who threw the whole of the country in a state of everlasting ignominy in 1857, and it will be his lot this time, too, to suffer obloquy, through his ill-meant and unwise policy founded upon narrow views, pseudo-religious and false religious notions as regards holding the National social conference in the Congress pendall. Poona has, I can say, without fear of contradiction, no better claims to religious purity than any other place in India, and the extension of the sovala doctrine (pollution by touch of other castes) to inanimate object shows the moral degradation to which that city of historical worth can sink owing to the inherent sectarian avarice and ever-raging feeling of supremacy easily discernible in the Poona Bhats. The Poona Brahman's attitude towards the social conference will not only bring discredit to him, but it will also tend to lower the National Congress many degrees in the estimation of our rulers and other liberal friends and supporters in England. The principle so ably discussed by the late Mr. K. T. Telang of revered memory—a true statesman,—and advocated by other eastern and western politicians, that "social and religious reform must go hand in hand," must remain unqualified, and deviaters from it be reckoned as ill-wishers of the country's cause. To the Hon. Mr. Mehta and others I appeal that they may save this presidency from dishonour by arranging without the loss of a single hour to transfer the Congress to Bombay and do justice to the national cause.—Yours, &c.,

Kalbadevie Road, Oct. 24. INDEPENDENT.

A new military uniform is available for the Emperor William. The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to his German Majesty wherein he expresses his thanks to the latter for the invitation to attend the German manœuvres. As a proof of friendly feeling, and as a mark of distinction destined to knit more closely the relation of the two countries, the Emperor of Austria begs the Emperor William to wear the uniform of a general of the Hungarian cavalry, as in his so doing the Austrian army will behold a new pledge of fraternity of arms. The uniform is scarlet with a white dolman,

STATISTICS IN REVISION SETTLEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considerable importance is generally attached to statistical details in Revison Settlements. I may, however, state they cannot always be fully relied upon. Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Kolaba, in forwarding Colonel Godfrey's report on the Alibag Revison Settlement to the Commissioner, S.D., has pointed out certain discrepancies in the figures showing the areas under different kinds of cultivation. In addition to these the following things appear to me to be worth considering:—

In paragraph 23 the numbers of passengers carried to and from Dharamtar and Rewadanda, two of the ports of Alibag taluka, are given at several thousands. On inquiries I learn that a large number of them is from the adjoining talukas of Pen, Mangam and Roha, and also from Janjira. Messrs. Shepherd and Company inform me that they are unable to state what talukas the passengers come from. The amount of passenger traffic passing through the taluka, therefore, cannot be so large as has been represented.

Paragraph 26 gives the export trade of the taluka in rice at nearly 44 lakhs of rupees. I am told, however, that the whole of this export trade does not belong to the Alibag taluka. Entries of the rice from Roha and Pen talukas, which has to pass through the Rewadanda and Dharamtar creeks respectively, are made—not separately—at the ports of the Alibag taluka. The Hon. Mr. Nugent, as Commissioner, S. D., in forwarding the report to Government, remarks: "Rice alone of the estimated value of four lakhs and a-half is annually exported from the Alibag taluka, though a considerable portion of this is believed to come from other talukas."

Paragraph 32 shows the percentages of increase in population, houses, live and dead stock, &c. In para. 2 of their Resolution on the subject Government seem to lay much stress on the fact that carts, ploughs, and sheep and goats have largely increased. The causes of the increase, however, do not appear to have been considered. The goats and sheep are required for manuring the fields in the absence of forest materials for sale. Horses and ponies will be found in the possession chiefly of the Akkari-stricken Bhandaris of Alibag, who keep *tongas* for hire. Iron being cheaper, the price of carts has decreased, and with the advent of the English carts for pleasure, even without the ability to possess them, has rapidly increased. It is a notorious fact in the taluka that a person in these days will keep a bullock cart even if he may have to mortgage or sell it shortly afterwards. The agricultural cattle in the larger villages not showing any considerable increase, it is of no moment to consider the increase in ploughs. Besides, the plough animals not getting sufficient fodder nowadays, cannot do half the work their predecessors did in days gone by.

Para. 34 gives results of crop experiments, and shows incidence of assessment on value of gross produce, but keeps silence as to the cost required to produce the results. Manure of a superior kind may enable a cultivator to reap the larger quantity of produce.

Details of sales, leases, and mortgages given in paras. 35 to 40 do not give average value of land throughout the taluka. The incidence of assessment should be on the value of the produce of any land, and not on the price a needy purchaser may have paid for it.

Para. 42 details the revenue history of the taluka. The Government Resolution concludes it to be excellent, and remarks that "the demand has been paid without difficulty and apparently without any very great pressure: remissions have been very small." Independent inquiries will show that people pay the assessment with difficulty. I know of cases in which poor people, after pressure from the *talati* and *patel*, have mortgaged their chattels and paid the Government dues. As for remissions, the people are distinctly given to understand that they will have none whatever. On more occasions than one these have been asked and refused, and the people now fully believe there is no use in applying for them.

During several years of insect pests, when there was a complete failure of crops in several fields, the sufferers would not believe that anything could be done for them. The following translation of the Collector's reply to a petition for remission in 1872 will be read with some interest: "There is no rule to give remissions in places where survey operations have been completed. If you do not pay the assessment unhesitatingly, the land will be held responsible for its recovery. You must bear the loss in the same way as you got the profit when prices were high in certain years." On one or two occasions, I am told, some three or four thousand people had gone to the Collector with their petitions for remissions.

In para. 55 Colonel Godfrey remarks: "It will be observed that Captain Francis does not speak of rabi "lands," but of rabi "cultivation". This is because in the original classification lands were recorded and classed as rabi only where crops known as rabi crops were found actually growing in the field, and all other rabi lands which were waste or fallow or kept for grazing were thrown on as warkas; hence in the revision survey we have a large increase of 2,174 acres under the head of rabi." This is not so. [illegible] rabi lands, which I propose to adopt in this case, will amount to about Rs. 967, of which the large proportion of Rs. 696 falls to lands now waste."

Colonel Godfrey's table in para. 58, page 34, gives the rabi land of the two old talukas (now the Alibag taluka) at 1,399 acres by original survey. Only Rs. 624 out of the total income of Rs. 1,523 from rabi lands, which Captain Francis calculated, fell upon lands actually under cultivation; and this at the average rate of Re. 1-2-0 per acre gives us only about 555 acres of rabi land; the remaining 844 acres must have consisted of waste rabi lands assessed at Rs. 899 or nearly a rupee to the acre. Warkas was in no case assessed at more than 4 annas per acre.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewady, Oct. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	23	11	0 a.m.	42	23
Teheran	23	2	35 p.m.	...	27
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 25th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	1
" Karachi	...	19	...	2
" Madras	...	39	...	1

DR. NORDAU has been in London lately, though few people knew it, for he declined invitations and has a horror of that species of Degeneracy called the Interviewer. In fact, almost the only occasion when he came much in contact with London journalism was at a little entertainment given by Mr. Heinemann in his honour, when a select party of English writers and pressmen were asked to meet him. One who was present on this occasion gives in the *St. James' Gazette* the following impression of Dr. Nordau:—A short, square gentleman, very wide in the shoulders, with hair and beard almost white, is the Doctor. When he stands up you see he is below the middle height; sitting down, the massive body, and great face and head, make him a rather imposing figure. He is, I believe, about six- or seven-and-forty; but his white hair makes him look older. Yet there is no sign of advancing years in his demeanour. His fine grey eye is as bright and sparkling as a girl's; his large expressive face bubbles over with intelligence and vivacity; his voice is mellow and resonant, and his talk is a gushing stream of anecdote, argument, persiflage, illustration, epigram. His information is marvellous. He knows everything. You cannot start a subject on which the Doctor will not tell you something you did not know before. Science, politics, history, literature—he has them all at the tip of that fluent tongue. He will talk to you of the latest "Keynote" novelette as readily as he will discuss Shakespere or Cervantes; unpublished anecdotes about Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Parnell are at his call as easily as new stories about the Court of Napoleon or the Court of Louis XIV. His English is quite perfect, and it is only one of some dozen languages he talks equally well. The last fact you learn from him with difficulty; for the Doctor, with all his unbounded confidence in his own opinions, is personally a modest and courteous gentleman, and does not readily talk about himself. Decidedly an interesting personality. No one can be in his company for two minutes without discovering that he is a man of abounding mental energy, with an unfailing interest in every side of human activity and character.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

VARIOUS kinds of iron and steel, "if tinned," are in future to be admitted into India under an *ad valoram* duty. Dredgers are to be exempted, and cotton sewing thread, white and coloured, is to be assessed *ad valorem*. The Government holds that a dredger may be regarded as a piece of machinery, for "although it is constructed on a floating bottom, it is not built or used for the purpose of navigation." Still Government gives up the dredger.

WE are pleased to note writes a Calcutta paper, that at least one member of the Hindu community has not been backward in giving expression to his regret at Sir Charles Elliott's near departure from India, in a tangible form. In this case Babu Benod Behary Mullik, with commendable generosity, has offered the sum of Rs. 102 for the endowment of a scholarship of eight rupees per mensem, tenable for two years, and to be adjudicated to the best female student at the first year's examination of the Campbell Medical School.

A LETTER from Mr. G. Jamieson, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, states that the proposed levy on prepared opium has been abandoned. The Chinese Superintendent of Customs was warned that representations would be made to the Tsungli Yamen, and that he would be held responsible for any sums collected in contravention of Treaty stipulations. As a result, "another mode of procedure has now been devised."

THE first ball given by M. Rosseau, as Governor-General of the French possessions in Indo-China, had an unexpected issue. All the beauty and fashion of the colony assisted at the function, and there was a brave show of pretty gowns and brilliant diamonds. It was remarked, however, that the Governor-General was very pensive during the entertainment, and a day or two afterwards an official note was published to the effect that the ladies were requested to appear in future in high dresses at Government House. Thenceforth M. Rosseau was called "M. la Pudeur." Of course, remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, no one is so ungallant as to admit that the ladies were a trifle too "décolletées," but if this were the case the blame should naturally be traced to the warm climate, rather than to any desire on their part to display their charms.

THOUGH Mr. Arthur Balfour did not even return his score in the recent medal play at St. Andrews, he was none the less the lion of the meeting (says the *World*), and when he played his round was followed by a larger number of ladies than any of the order competitors. The spectators were particularly struck by the seraphic sweetness of his temper. Even in the trying circumstances, no baser expectulation than "Ah!" escaped his lips. Indeed, it is even said that the sympathy of the onlookers impelled them to supplement his reticence with some vicarious objurgation. But Mr. Balfour has always known how to take a beating. I remember, some ten years ago, seeing him play in a court tennis tournament at Manchester, and accept a crushing defeat with admirable equanimity.

LITTLE is known concerning the scope and character of the German naval manœuvres. Admiral Knorr took command of the squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships and a flotilla of twenty-nine torpedo craft, at Wilhelmshaven. After three days' operations in the North Sea the squadron proceeded to Kiel to celebrate the day of Sedan, and the manœuvres were brought to a close on September 15 with operations in the neighbourhood of Dantzig. Steam tactics and torpedo exercises have largely occupied the Fleet. The Emperor witnessed the concluding operations in the Hohenzollern, and reviewed the Fleet at Jerdhoeft.

THE float out of the Minerva was successfully accomplished, thus making the fourth of these new second-class cruisers to take the water; the others being the Talbot at Devonport, the Eclipse at Portsmouth, and the Venus on the Clyde. There are yet five more on the stocks in private yards, which will soon be in a condition for launching, it does not appear that great progress has been made with the Eclipse or Talbot in the completing stage, but perhaps the necessary impulse will be given by the competition between the three yards as to which shall first get its ship ready for trial. These cruisers have a displacement of 5,620 tons. The engines are of the inverted vertical triple-expansion type, and [illegible] Chief at the christening ceremony for

THE *Jewish Chronicle* regrets to announce that, owing to the state of his health, Sir Julian Goldsmid has placed in the hands of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association his resignation of the Presidentship.

IN an article in the *English Illustrated* for October, Mr. Wilfred Wemley tells of a conversation with a steeple-jack. He was induced to turn his thoughts to the trade by an incident he observed in the City:—Two or three men were busy mending the weathercock of a church near Fenchurch-street. They had put up the shell of their scaffolding and had found foothold upon a few planks at the summit of the spire. Observing that the crowd below interested itself in their movements, one of them stepped briskly to the very edge of the planking and proceeded to dance a hornpipe for the delectation of the spectators. Though he stood at an altitude of 120 feet, though the plank upon which he danced was not more than eighteen inches in breadth, the accomplished seemed as comfortable as a man in a hansom cab. When he had performed sufficiently, as he thought, and those below had struck the whole gamut of exclamation, from the common place "Horrible!" to the tragic and long-drawn "Oh!" he wound up with that tandem-like application of the hands to the nose which was beloved of Mr. Punch's bishop. Then he resumed his work, and the trembling crowd dispersed.

THE Queen will probably visit Sheffield next year, in order to open the new town-hall, which is being built at a cost of £100,000. If the Queen does go to Sheffield, her visit will (says the *World*) take place towards the end of May, when on her way from Windsor to Balmoral. The arrangements would be very much the same as when the Queen visited Manchester last year, and her Majesty would arrive at Sheffield in the afternoon, and then proceed in the evening on her journey to Scotland. It is well known that the Duke of Norfolk has been unanimously requested to accept the Mayoralty of Sheffield for next year, in view of the Queen's expected visit, and his consent to do so has given much satisfaction. If the Queen should go to Sheffield, she would probably drive to The Farm, the Duke's residence in the suburbs, after formally opening the Town Hall, and dine there before leaving for Scotland. If the Queen, however, finally decides not to visit Sheffield, her place will, no doubt, be taken by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in which case the ceremony would be fixed for a day during the Whitsuntide holidays, and the Royal party would stay for a couple of nights at The Farm, where the Duke of Norfolk entertained the Duke and Duchess of York a few months ago.

FOR several seasons (says the London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury*) the Marquis of Breadalbane, especially during his tenure of office as Lord Steward of the Household, had pressed her Majesty to accept an invitation to honour him with a visit at Taymouth Castle. For various reasons the project has been again and again deferred, and at length, to mark her appreciation and regret at being unable to visit Taymouth in person, the Queen has asked the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg to spend a few days at this delightful home of Scottish feudalism. Her Majesty first went to Taymouth with the late Prince Consort in 1842, when she described their reception as "princely and romantic." A quarter of a century after, in the keen, early years of her widowhood, she again passed the lodge whose memories were so tender, but as she did not care to disclose her identity she was refused admission by the lodgekeeper. Since that date all the lodgekeepers on Lord Breadalbane's estates have been required, as it were, to pass an examination in the appearance of members of the English Royal Family, although they have never required to test their knowledge for thirty years.

PRINCE BISMARCK has no peace of his life. The German interviewer has succeeded in getting into the very privacy of his bedroom at Friedrichsruh. It is true that the great statesman was out at the time, but the intruder made the most of his opportunity. A minute description of the furniture and the clothes to be seen in the room is published in a Munich paper. One thing that particularly struck the interviewer was a weighing-machine, in which the Prince weighs himself in his night-shirt every morning on getting out of bed. Beside it is a register in which he records his weight day by day. He is known to be very much averse to getting too fat, and by dieting himself he has succeeded in bringing down his weight considerably of late years. In 1879 he weighed 242lb. German, but his latest recorded weight is only 202lb.

GREAT preparations are already being made at Moscow for the forthcoming Coronation of the Czar, which is at present expected to take place in the spring of 1896. The Ministry of the Court, on which devolves the entire charge of the ceremonial, has had (it is reported) the sum of six and a-half millions of roubles placed at its disposal for that purpose.

BOMBAY MUSSULMANS AND THE PILGRIM SHIPS BILL.

IT is with a sense of some considerable disappointment that we have read the memorial adopted at a meeting of Mohamedans in Bombay and addressed to the Viceroy of India on the subject of the Pilgrim Ships Bill which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. It is not because we have any particular views as regards the Bill as a whole that we regret the attitude adopted, but because we had hoped that where definite sanitary gain was in question the Mohamedans would have been as anxious to promote such gain at the Indian end of the journey as they evidently were to secure it at the Red Sea end when they gave their support to Mr. Ernest Hart during his last visit to India. It was then practically decided that the Mohamedans themselves were to exercise pressure on the Sultan, as head of their religion, to secure sanitary measures and to prevent needless death in connection with Kamaran, Jeddah, and the Holy Places. But we fear any such representations will loss their principal force if the views embodied in the memorial in question come to be adopted.

In the first place the Mohamedans of Bombay object to the provision, under the Bill, of 16 square feet per pilgrim between decks, instead of 9 square feet as at present; and they contend that this provision, which is based on a promise made by the British and Indian delegates at the Paris Conference, is unnecessary, because 6 square feet are allowed on the upper deck as well. This view has been adopted by many, and it has been further asserted that if the 9 square feet served for troops they are sufficient for pilgrims. But there is no parallel between the journeys of well-organised and properly-disciplined healthy men, under the immediate supervision of skilled medical officers, and the horde of semi-destitute pilgrims who are often found on pilgrim ships. Then, again, it is well known that in certain seasons the upper deck space is not available for sleeping, being either saturated by heavy rains or washed with waves. And yet, in the face of these considerations, the meeting in question preferred an allowance of 9 square feet to 16 per pilgrim, and this even where the larger space was to be allowed under the Covention, to serve for the deposit of personal luggage or such things as come under the term "petit bagages." Let us consider what 9 square feet per pilgrim means when the monsoon is blowing. It means that at a time when all must lie between decks, the space for each individual is less than 5 feet long by two feet broad; and that many of the individuals in question are aged, ailing, and sea sick. Anything more utterly opposed to a condition of healthiness it is all but impossible to conceive of. The Bombay Mohamedans definitely take up the line that 9 square feet suffice as a proper sanitary standard, then they had better base their arguments and appealsan behalf of better sanitation in Arabia and the Red Sea on some other ground than that of health. The experience of single pilgrimages is of little value in judging of the space needed, for much depends on the season and the weather during which the voyage in connection with the movable feast in question takes place.

Then again, the meeting objected to the payment of the sanitary taxes at the outset of the journey, and their being handed over to the Turkish authorities by the captain of the vessel. This clause was inserted in order to meet the complaint that so large a number of the pilgrims contract a destitute condition, and that this very destitution constitutes one of the principal dangers of the pilgrimage. This condition of pauperism is practically admitted by the Bombay meeting, the members of which ask that, whatever is done in this respect, exemption should be claimed at the rate of at least 40 per cent., because the Turkish authorities have never "been able to collect the sanitary taxes from more than half the people," and this by reason of the poverty of the pilgrims. We have no wish to secure for the extortionate Turkish authorities a single piastre in excess of that which they have got heretofore; but if health considerations are to influence the arrangements of this pilgrimage, then we cannot but feel convinced that something in the direction indicated ought to be done to prevent so large a following of destitute people becoming a danger to others, and a prey to death along the pilgrimage. The question could be solved in just the same way as that of the pilgrims' fare by steamer is solved. Whether destitute or not the pilgrim pays this in advance, by the aid of others.

As regards these and many other points, the memorialists plead with the Indian Government that they should have regard to the religious susceptibilities of their Mohamedan population, and that they should not take steps which will interfere with religious usages and practices, or with religious freedom. We have the fullest sympathy with the maintenance of the widest freedom in connection with the performance of religious rites, including the Mecca pilgrimage; but when remember how utterly this principle is [illegible] the Turkish [illegible] pilgrim before he starts. [illegible] Netherlands Government demand far more than this without being accused of religious oppression and without their Government being told that they must "bear the odium" of these requirements which they insist on for the benefit of their Mohamedan population generally.

If such words had been addressed to the Mohamedan officials who insist on payments at a rate which the memorialists hold to be extortionate and who block the way to Mecca at every portal by means of a money tax then we could have understood the accusation as to interference with religious freedom. It is well known that the sanitary taxes enforced in the Red Sea and Arabian ports are not for the purpose of, and in no way of the welfare of the pilgrims, and yet the Sultan's officials are not accused of preventing poor people from reaching that which they fully "believe.....to be the surest way to salvation." The action taken by the British Government has in this matter always been aimed to secure benefit for the health and lives of our Mohamedan fellow-subjects; and we cannot but think that some outside influence, such as a commercial one, in connection with pilgrim shippers has unknowingly been utilised to raise objection on the part of the Bombay meeting to the principle of measures such as those to which we have advocated. According to the united voice of the Governments assembled at Paris, our Government is doing a wrong to the pilgrimage by the laxity of regulations such as are deemed necessary in the interests of those who desire to visit Mecca; and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some modifications in the direction of modern public health requirements are really needed.

We have dealt with this subject at some length, because we cannot but feel that if the attitude of our Bombay fellow-subjects is maintained, they will come to regret having taken it up. They plead for improvements at Kamaran, and for the abolition of quarantine restrictions which produce infinitely more cholera than they have ever stopped. We are heartily with them. We look upon Kamaran and other like depots as primarily serving to secure a money-tax, and as often ending in a blood-tax too. Many have left their dead bodies at Kamaran who would have restored to their Indian homes with the proud distinction of Hajis if that mischievous quarantine station had never existed. But, if it is ever to be abolished, and if Jeddah and other places where the pilgrims must land or stay are ever to be so dealt with as to have some approach to sanitary decency, those ends will not be attained by declamations as to interference with religious liberty because a Bill is brought in to provide that when at sea, and especially in bad weather, each of two vessels shall have between decks the very small allowance of a space covering a few inches over 5 feet long by 3 feet wide for himself and his personal encumbrances. We fear this aspect of the question is not being sufficiently taken into account by those of our Mohamedan fellow-subjects who are earnestly desirous of saving pilgrims' lives from the utter waste of drowning off. Those who now accompanies the pilgrimage to Mecca, and much of which is certainly preventable by the adoption of reasonable sanitary measures.—" British Medical Journal."

THE French armoured cruiser Pothuau, which failed to take the water at Havre on the day fixed for her launch, August 22, was successfully floated on September 20. The ways had been carefully taken up piece by piece, tallowed, and replaced, hydraulic presses had been fixed to give impulsion to the hull, and numerous capstans on either side assisted the operation. Four tugs were used to haul the cruiser forward, and when the cable was taut and all the engines exerted their force, she glided into the water, to the great relief of her builders. The torpedo cruiser Casabianca (944 tons) was launched at Bordeaux on the 22nd. She is 262ft. 6in. long, 27ft. 4in. in beam, and has a draught of 10ft. 3in. Her engines are of 5,000 indicated horse-power, and the contract speed is 21¼ knots. She will carry one 3·9in., three 2·5in., five 1·85in., and four 1·45in. quick-firers, and have three torpedo tubes. The second-class cruiser Pascal (3,988 tons) planked and coppered for service in the East, was launched on Thursday, at Toulon. Her length is 315ft. 6in., her beam 42ft. 4in., and her draught 19·9in. Engines of 8,500 indicated horse-power are expected to give a speed of nineteen knots. The cruiser will wholly be armed with quick-firing guns—four of 6l·5in., ten of 3·9in., fourteen of 1·85in., and four of 1·45in.—and will have two torpedo tubes. The Massena is to be launched at St. Nazaire on October 12. At Cherbourg a second-class cruiser of the Descartes types, coppered for foreign service, is to be laid down. She will be named Jurien de la Gravière in honour of the distinguished naval historian. The displacement will be 4,065 tons, and the speed nineteen knots at least. The plans are by M. Tissier.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Westminster*:—"The stories of absent-mindedness which are attracting so much attention at present might be supplemented by the following instance in the life of Archbishop Trench. Dining at home one evening, he found fault with the flavour of the soup. Next evening he dined out at a large party. Forgetting for the moment that he was not in his own house, but a guest, he observed across the table to Mrs. Trench, 'This soup is, my dear, again a failure.'" A striking instance of absence of mind in the career of Lord Beaconsfield occurred on the division in the House of Lords in 1880 on the second reading of the Tenants' (Ireland) Disturbance Bill, a Government measure, which was thrown out by an immense Tory majority. Lord Beaconsfield, forgetting for a moment that he was not in power but in Opposition, on returning from the division lobby to the chamber of the House of Lords, took his seat, not on the Front Opposition Bench, but on the Treasury Bench.

SHOWING OFF.

MRS. LYNN LINTON writing in the "Queen" says:—Many worthy souls are addicted to the little vanity of showing off before folk. Perhaps it would be truer to say that few, save the very worthless, are without it; for the desire to show themselves superior to the ruck, and to separate themselves from the herd, is almost universal among the sons of Adam and daughters of Eve. If it were not for this desire, what would become of that "last infirmity"?—what of the extravagances of fashion and the eccentricities of conduct? We should have had no gigantic structures piled up on the top of our heads—no monstrous sleeves nor inflated skirts—no hideous patterns on our gowns to the full as absurd as the flower pots and growing plants figured in Mrs. Delany's time—no pointed shoes deforming our feet—no pinched-in waists ruining health and symmetry together. It is all the product of that desire to be separated from the herd which makes these horrors possible—all the love of showing off which is responsible for their creation. And we should have no "cranks" without this desire—no exaggerated fads driving their twenty-four horses in one single team like that famous turn-out in Florence a few years ago. And even a Labour Member would come down to the House with some regard to the decencies of dress and appearance, trusting to his mental ability rather than to his defiance of forms and conventions for the distinction his vanity craves. Much—nay we not say all?—of this kind of surly cynicism, from the time of Diogenes onward, springs from the mere desire to show off. It is simply crooked conceit and inverted vanity, assuming for its blazonry ugliness and unseemliness, as likely to attract more notice than grace and beauty. Diogenes was the most famous instance of this—showing off his dogish brutality of snarl and growl and yapp and snap before the highest and most cultured of his time. And the old sulky type has left descendants behind him, some of whom have made themselves notorious enough at the present day.

The most common form of showing off is, of course, boasting of one's good birth and family. Next to that is boasting of oneself, in what direction soever may be our special powers. How often one is made to blush and writhe in one's place if a friend, given to the vanity of showing off in public, rolls out the names of such high people as chance may have brought him into contact with, or a favourable Fortune has assigned as his friends of the second degree. The whole room is made free of the fact that my good friend, Lord So and So, said this to him the other day; that dear Lady Fourstars—such a nice creature as she is!—did that in the sweetest way possible, and was it not pretty of her? that Count Sotpeasoff told this or that? These personal and authentic anecdotes about the Russian Court, which he knows, from private and undeniable sources, these and these and these facts about our own Illustrious Personages; that he was told in confidence definitely to take up the line that 9 square feet suffice as the secret compacts between Heads and Tails and the two wings of the party were no secrets to him, &c., &c. And all this is said with that fine assumption of familiarity which is too well accustomed to be even conscious of extra distinction in the association. Or, he boasts of his family and of all the great things they have done and the grand people they are, down to his second cousin twice removed, to whom, however, he claims a relationship as close as a brother's. This kind is generally an unmitigated bore, as he is bound by his own self-being to cap every anecdote with something done by one of his own clan—to "go one better," whatever the stakes laid down. And after you have heard two or three times of the valiant deeds of the late father and the heroism of the uncles—the splendour of the old ancestral home so disastrously lost to the present generation!—after you have been surfeited with these anecdotes and learnt by heart the connection by marriage with half the aristocracy extant, you get sick and tired of it all. Those who, surfeited with cakes and comfits, desire the more substantial fare of meat and bread, so do you, bombarded by all these grand names and distinguished people, yearn for that flat commonplace which has no one in any body, and "the boast of heraldry, the pomp of power" does not come in.

Next to him is the man who boasts of himself. And he is understood that in this paper the greater includes the less, and that what applies to the woman, as being handier and easier for the pronouns. Some times the boast is of feats of strength—long walks and arduous climbs where more than a grain of salt is to be applied, or perils by flood and field, which make it a marvel that life has outlasted these severe attacks. An inverted form, again, of this is the boasting of illnesses, which the doctors always says were the worst cases of the kind they had ever seen in all there lives. Or these people show off their superiority by boasting of the attentions they have received—the places of honour which have been given to them, all unknown as they were, but ever because of their appearance, personality, highly attractive personality, and the like. Or they show off their learning, when—beware how you know anything better—[illegible] their repertoire affords! [illegible] you do not want to lose their [illegible] it, do not show that you [illegible] on such and such a subject—[illegible] with another [illegible] ignorant—that you have only read—and that misapprehension by the [illegible]. Those who love to show [illegible] for your corrections [illegible] their line than ostentation; [illegible] des gens grandeurs" belongs to [illegible] COUSINS, who boast of their grand friends and high connections, so does that of knowledge belong to those others who show off on the side of learning. These, too, are impatient of all assertion, and, in consequence, are supremely contradictious and otherwise-minded. If you say one thing

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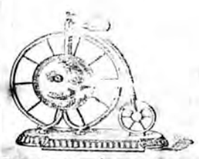

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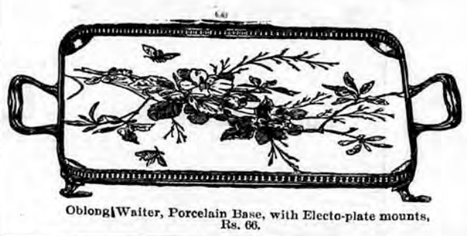
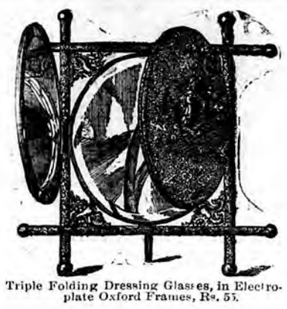


Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

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Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

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Madame Adelina PATTI says

« Have found it very good indeed »

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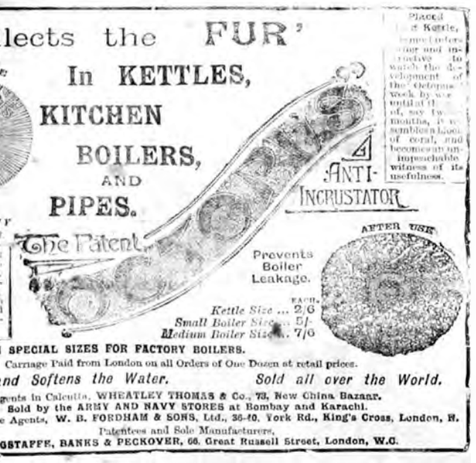

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WILL CERTAINLY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. so thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly. ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.—Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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PEDESTAL W.C. BASINS.

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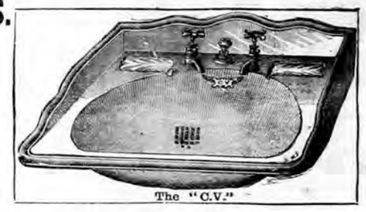

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Brigit's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 29th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. E. TOMLINSON.

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